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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION.

Still Wrangling Over the Electoral Count.

The Joint Convention Proceeding Slowly --The Objections to the Vote of Michigan Overruled---The Democrats Spiteful, but Impotent---The Senate Holds Them Down to Work.

The Count Likely to be Completed in Two More Days.

Some of the Spice of the Discussions in Both Houses---The Democrats Beaten at Every Point---Their Deep Chagrin Painfully Apparent---The House Halts at Nevada and Takes a Recess.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1877.

SENATE.

The session of the Senate was resumed a 10 o'clock, but no business was done, the Senators only awaiting notification that the House was ready to continue the counting of the electoral votes. This notification was made at 1:30, and the Senate repaired to the chamber of the House.

Upon returning at two P. M. the President *pro tem.* announced that the Senate having withdrawn from the joint meeting of the Houses upon submission of an objection to the counting of the vote of D. S. Crossman, an elector for the State of Michigan, the objection would be read. The Secretary having read such objection,

Mr. ALLISON submitted the following:

Resolved, That the vote cast by Daniel L. Crossman, as an elector from the State of Michigan be, and the same is hereby directed to be counted, notwithstanding the objection thereto.

Mr. STEVENSON inquired if the Senator [Allison] knew the fact that the person alleged to have been ineligible was not a Government officer.

Mr. ALLISON replied he did not, but he heard the testimony read before the joint meeting.

Mr. BAYARD said this testimony was not as clear upon this very important subject as the Senate might desire it to be.

After considerable debate, Mr. ALLISON modified his resolutions, so as to read:

Resolved, That the objection made to the vote of Daniel L. Crossman, one of the electors of Michigan, is not good in law, and is not sustained by any lawful evidence.

Resolved, That said vote be counted with the other votes of the electors of said State, notwithstanding the objection made thereto.

Mr. WHYTE said he could not vote for the first resolution of the Senator from Iowa as it stood. He therefore submitted the following as a substitute:

Ordered that, That while it is the sense of the Senate that no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector, and that this provision of the Constitution shall be carried, in its whole spirit, into full execution, yet the proof is not such as to justify the exclusion of the vote of Daniel L. Crossman as one of the electors of the State of Michigan, and that his vote should be counted.

Mr. NORWOOD said when he signed the objection to the vote of Crossman this morning he knew nothing as to what the proof would be, but he would say now from the evidence which had been submitted that it was not sufficient to exclude the vote of this elector.

The substitute of Mr. Whyte was rejected by a strict party vote—yeas 27, nays 39.

The question then being on the resolutions of Mr. ALLISON, he (Mr. ALLISON) moved to amend the first resolution so it would read:

Resolved, That the objection made to the vote of Daniel L. Crossman, one of the electors of Michigan, is not sustained by lawful evidence. Rejected—yeas 26, nays 38—a strict party vote.

Mr. COOPER demanded a separate vote on the resolutions, and the first one as amended by Mr. Allison was agreed to by a vote of yeas 40, nays 17. The second resolution was then unanimously agreed to—yeas 63, nays 0.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY moved that the House be notified of the action of the Senate, and also that the Senate was ready to meet the House and resume the count of the electoral votes. Agreed to.

Mr. HARVEY presented the credentials of P. B. Plumb, elected United States Senator from Kansas. Placed on file.

Mr. DORSEY said he was unexpectedly called away from the Senate yesterday, but had hoped to return in time to vote on the decision. He was not able to get back, but if the had been present he would have voted to sustain the decision of the Commission.

At 5:15 a message was received from the House announcing the action of that body in regard to the vote of D. L. Crossman, the Michigan elector.

Mr. ALLISON moved that the Senate proceed to the hall of the House to resume the count.

The President *pro tem.* said the House had given the Senate no notice that it was ready to receive this body.

Mr. MORRILL saw no further notice was necessary, so the motion of Mr. Allison was agreed to, and the Senate left its chamber.

Upon returning at 5:50, the President *pro tem.* stated that the Senate had withdrawn from the joint meeting on the objection submitted to the vote of the State of Nevada.

The objection to the vote of R. M. Daggett, an elector from that State, submitted in joint meeting, was read, and also the testimony of Daggett taken by the Committee on Powers and Privileges of the House, in regard to his holding the office of clerk of the U. S. Courts, on which he stated he resigned on the sixth of November last.

Mr. JONES (Nev.) submitted a resolution that the vote of R. M. Daggett be counted with the other votes of Nevada, notwithstanding the objection made thereto. Agreed to unanimously, and the Secretary

is against me, and detestible as I must think the means that brought it about, I accept it as a finality. I shall go to my people, and shall tell them all, for as now advised they know only a part, and when they have taken time for reflection, they will, I am very sure, illustrate their wisdom and grace of moderation, doing nothing that does not become good citizens. Life will still go forward in spite of all this. There is many things to live for yet in this rough world, and among the rest that day of reckoning—"*Dies iræ, dies illa*"—when the dark shall be light and the wrong be made right.

Mr. DANFORD defended the decision as one which, outside of party feeling, would meet the approval of the whole American people. Although there had been investigation by committees into the elections in Florida, Louisiana and Oregon, which had found much crookedness, yet in all the words spoken, letters written and telegrams sent, there had not been traced to the President elect, or to any member of his household, one word that would bring the blush of shame to the American people. (Applause.)

The Speaker here announced that to-day's legislative session had begun, and after prayer and the reading of the journal debate was resumed.

The debate closed at 1 o'clock, and the House then voted on Mr. Gibson's resolution, that the decision of the Commission be not agreed to, and it was adopted—yeas 172, nays 89. A party vote except Messrs. Steele and Price, of Massachusetts, who voted with the Democrats.

A message was then sent to the Senate that the House was ready to meet that body in joint convention.

At 1:35 the Senate and House met in joint convention. The presiding officer stated that the two Houses acting separately had considered and decided the objections to the certificates from the State of Louisiana, and that the action of each House would now be read.

This having been done the presiding officer announced that the two Houses not having decided otherwise the decision of the Commission would stand in force, and he directed the tellers to declare the vote of Louisiana.

Senator ALLISON, one of the tellers, thereupon announced that Louisiana had given 8 votes for Hayes for President and 8 votes for Wheeler for Vice President.

There was no manifestation of any kind at the announcement, and the opening and counting of the certificates proceeded. The State of Maine gave 7 votes for Hayes and Wheeler, Maryland 8 votes for Tilden and Hendricks, and the State of Nevada 3 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. When the certificate from the State of Michigan was read, giving 11 votes for Hayes and Wheeler,

Mr. TUCKER, of Va., rose and presented an objection to the counting of the vote of Daniel L. Crossman, one of the electors, declaring that one Hanchett having been elected one of the electors for the State of Michigan, and having held and still holding the office of U. S. Commissioner, had absented himself from the meeting of the electors on the 6th of December, and that his place had been filled by the other electors. The objection claims that the fact that Hanchett absented himself from the meeting did not create a vacancy, and therefore that said Crossman had not been duly appointed an elector. The objection also submits the testimony of Samuel Halsbeth before the Committee on Privileges, in which he states that he has never resigned his office as U. S. Commissioner, and that he absented himself for that reason from the meeting of the electors. The objection is signed by Senators Norwood, Wallace, Bartram and Hereford, and by Representatives A. S. Williams, Tucker, Vance, of Ohio, McMahon, Rice, Sparks, Marsh, Savage and Hurd.

The presiding officer then asked if there were any further objections, and none being made the Senate withdrew to let the objection be considered and acted on by each House separately.

The Senate having retired upon the objection offered by Mr. Tucker to counting the vote of Crossman, elector from Michigan, Mr. SOUTHARD moved that the House take a recess until 10 to-morrow.

Mr. HALE raised the point of order that the general scope of the Electoral Commission bill was intended to prevent delay, and that the motion for a recess was not now in order.

The Speaker said as he understood the intent and scope of the bill, the motion for a recess was in order, and he overruled the point.

In the course of the discussion over the question of recess,

Mr. WOOD opposed the proposition and submitted that as it was still early in the day, the objection to the count from Michigan should be presented at once, discussed and acted upon, so that the count should proceed.

Mr. TUCKER disclaimed any idea of interposing the objection for the purpose of delay. He had nothing to do with the motion for a recess.

Mr. SOUTHARD defended his motion for a recess on the ground that the members should have time to consider and act upon the objection. He for one desired delay, and was in no haste to install a man in the Presidential chair several days before the constitutional time.

On a standing vote the motion was voted down by a large majority, and then the yeas and nays were demanded and taken, and again the motion for a recess was defeated—yeas 57, nays 192.

Mr. TUCKER then offered a resolution declaring that Daniel L. Crossman was not ineligible as an elector by the laws of Michigan as its Legislature directed, and that his vote as an elector shall not be counted. He went on to argue that Benton Hanchett having been chosen by the Legislature as an elector and he being ineligible on account of holding a Federal commission, there was no provision in the law of the Legislature authorizing the remaining electors to appoint another person in his place.

Mr. CONGER said it was not the first time a great statesman jumped at a conclusion without knowing the law. He quoted from the law of Michigan to prove that the failure of Hanchett to appear at the meeting of the electors constituted a vacancy; that it was competent for the other electors to fill that vacancy, and that therefore Crossman has been fairly appointed an elector.

Mr. BUCKNER replied to Mr. Conger and referred to the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, against the proposition assumed by Mr. Conger, but that decision he said had been made when there was no temptation to pervert the law to an unholy purpose.

Mr. BRIGHT argued in support of the objection.

Mr. LAWRENCE agued from the statutes of Michigan, that the objection in this case was not well founded. The statutes were intended to cover every case of vacancy that might arise without regard to the manner in which it arose.

Mr. HUBBELL, of Mich., asked Mr. Lawrence whether there was any proof of Hanchett's disqualification.

Mr. LAWRENCE said there was no such proof, and that was the point on which he stated he resigned on the sixth of November last.

Mr. JONES (Nev.) submitted a resolution that the vote of R. M. Daggett be counted with the other votes of Nevada, notwithstanding the objection made thereto. Agreed to unanimously, and the Secretary

of Michigan of part of its vote and that on the purest most naked technicality.

Mr. JENKS offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Tucker's amendment:

WHEREAS, The fact has been established that it is about twelve years since the alleged ineligible elector exercised any of the functions of the office of United States Commissioner and it is not sufficiently proven that at the time of his appointment he was an officer of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the vote objected to be counted.

The substitute was agreed to without a division, and the Senate was thereupon notified of the action of the House, and of its readiness to meet the Senate in joint convention.

At 5:20 the Senate again entered the hall of the House. The presiding officer took the Speaker's chair, and the joint convention resumed its session.

The concurrent action of each House in overruling the objection in the case of the Michigan elector was stated, and the eleven votes of that State were announced as follows: For Hayes and Wheeler.

Then followed the State of Minnesota with five votes for Hayes and Wheeler, Mississippi with eight votes for Tilden and Hendricks, Missouri with fifteen votes for Tilden and Hendricks, Nebraska with three votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and Nevada with three votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Mr. SPRINGER objected to the count of one of the three votes of Nevada on the ground that an elector, R. M. Dagget, was at the time of his appointment, and for a long time previously, and thereafter continued to be, United States Commissioner for the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the district of Nevada. The objection is signed by Messrs. Springer, Tucker, Vance, of Ohio, Sparks, Savage, Marsh and Jenks, Representatives, and by Senators Barnum, Wallace and Hereford.

The objection having been read, the Senate withdrew, and Mr. SPRINGER moved that the House take a recess till 10 to-morrow. At first there was a majority of 29 against the motion, but several Republicans changed their votes from no to aye, and the motion was declared carried—96 to 87. The House therefore took a recess till 10 to-morrow.

As the vote on the question of a recess (after the separation on the Michigan count) may be regarded as somewhat indicative, the affirmative vote is given in full as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ashe, Banning, Blackburn, Boone, Cabell, Caldwell (Ala.), Caldwell (Tenn.), Candler, Clarke (Ky.), Conger, Cook, Cowan, Davis, Dibrell, Ellis, Forney, Fuller, Hamilton (Ind.), Hartridge, Hooker, Humphreys, Hurd, Jones (Ky.), Knott, Lander (Ind.), Lane, Levy, Lynde, McMahon, Meade, Mitchler, Money, Morrison, Mutchler, O'Brien, O'Dell, Phillips (Mo.), Peppleton, Rice, Ross (N. J.), Sayler, Sheakley, Siemmons, Smith (Ga.), Southard, Sparks, Terry, Thompson, Thomas, Throckmorton, Turney, Vance (O.), Walling, Walsh, Whitthorne, Wigginton and Wilson (W. Va.).

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Lively Debate Over England's Eastern Policy.

RUSSIA STILL PREPARING FOR WAR.

ENGLAND.

The Administration's Eastern Policy Criticised.

LONDON, February 20.—In the House of Lords this afternoon the Duke of Argyl directed attention to the Government's instructions to Lord Salisbury regarding the conference. He severely criticised the conduct of the Government up to last autumn, since which time, however, its conduct had been all right. The failure of the conference, he said, was attributed to the change of policy of the Government in August, and half heartedness, timidity and vacillation shown in carrying out the policy which public feeling had forced upon them in consequence of the Bulgarian atrocities.

Lord Derby, in reply, disputed the Duke's accusation of timidity and vacillation, and denied that the Government had changed its policy.

Lord Derby said since the conference the Government had been unremitting in pressing the expediency of coming to an agreement with Montenegro and Turkey. A few days would show with what success. If they were successful the work of the conference would be done.

Lord Salisbury said: We, like all governments since the Crimean war, are bound to respect the treaty by which that war was concluded. He pointed to the startling fact that the persons who signed that treaty guaranteeing the independence and integrity of Turkey were attacking Lord Derby for not having fostered and encouraged the Herzegovinan insurrection, when the hopelessness of Turkey's reform became evident. It is also plain that England's attitude towards Turkey could not remain the same as in 1856. We have changed as far as the force of circumstances have compelled us, but we have not disregarded our traditional alliance without sorrow, and we still cling to the hope that some change in the counsels may restore that alliance. In regard to England's not having stated the basis of concession at the conference, Lord Salisbury thought it important to place upon record the fact that as far as the proceedings of the conference went no power had made a threat, and nothing had happened at the conference to pledge Russia, as a matter of honor, to take military action against the Porte. He emphatically challenged the opposition to bring forward a definite motion stating the policy which they should have followed. He knew only coercion England could have threatened would have been the destruction of Stamboul, by a fleet. Turkey would probably have regarded it. As the question of yielding is not in the hands of those who are most deeply interested in the prosperity of the country, the execution of the threats would destroy the Government which now controls thirty millions of people. Our policy is to endeavor to secure some measure of liberty and safety for the subject populations of Turkey. We do not despair. If once the powers are assured that peace is hopeless, there is every reason to fear that the great energy which now induces them to strain every nerve to avert war will lead them in future to say this question must be settled once for all. That is the terrible danger.

The Earl of Beaconsfield challenged the opposition to propose a distinct motion. He deprecated the policy of coercion. The policy of Europe, and not merely of England, was to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. That was the principle which has always been acted upon by all statesmen as affording the best security for the peace of Europe. Nothing had happened since the treaty of Paris to show that this principle was not wise and just.

The Dreaded Rinderpest.

LONDON, February 20.—The rinderpest has appeared at Hull. It cannot be traced to contact with infected cattle. Stringent measures have been taken to isolate new cases.

AUSTRIA.

The Austro-Hungarian Bank.

VIENNA, February 20.—An agreement has been reached on the bank question and the Hungarian Minister started for Pesth.

A special from Pesth says it is rumored in Belgrade that Russia has informed Servia that she intends to cross the Pruth within ten days. The correspondent at Pera telegraphs that peace with the principalities is considered certain.

TURKEY.

Roumania Will Remain Neutral.

LONDON, February 21.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna reports that the Roumania representative officially informed Count Andrassy that Roumania desires to remain neutral in any case and the Roumanian militia will be disbanded next week.

SPAIN.

The Plot Against King Alfonso.

LONDON, February 20.—A dispatch from Barcelona says four persons have been arrested there charged with taking part in the Seorillist plot which was to have been carried into effect during the approaching sojourn of King Alfonso at Barcelona.

RUSSIA.

The Army Ready for Work.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 20.—Russia has 900,000 men, or two-fifths of her army organized. About half are on the frontiers ready to begin operations.

FOREIGN POINTS.

CHEVREL PASHA, of atrocious notoriety, has been appointed to the command of the army corps on the Danube.

TWENTY more Bulgarians charged with complicity in the May insurrection, have been sentenced to twenty years penal servitude.

THE second performance of Wagner's King of the Nieblungs at Beyreuth, has been postponed, owing to the impaired health of the composer.

The Russian army south of Caucasus, on the Asiatic frontier of Turkey, ready for action, numbers 115,000 men, with 35 field batteries and 250 heavy siege guns.

THE bodies of Signorita Topreglia Saez and her son were found in a well near Guanabacoa, Cuba, where they had been pitched by the woman's paramour, Jose Naraujo, aided by friends. After Naraujo had killed them he killed himself.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Work of the Joint Convention Reviewed.

The Democrats Slowly Simmering Down—They Will Hold to Their Captious Tactics, However, Until the Oregon Case is Decided.

The President Again Interviewed About Louisiana.

He Assures a Troubled Delegation he will do Nothing but Preserve the Peace—They go Away with Lighter Hearts--Death of an Admiral.

General News from the Seat of Government

THE WORRY OVER LOUISIANA.

A Call Upon the President by a Delegation of the Unhappy State—What the President Told Them.

Special to the Gazette-Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1877.

Representative Ellis, Mr. Burke and others from Louisiana called upon the President to-day to ascertain his views in regard to the future policy of the Administration in their State. They said for several days they have felt some apprehension as to the purposes of the Executive, mainly inspired by the persistent efforts of the friends of Packard to induce the President, now that Louisiana has been declared for Hayes, to recognize him [Packard.] The President conversed with them quite freely as to his intentions. He said he had no idea of recognizing either Governor, or taking any action whatever except to maintain the *status quo*, that his own administration was now nearly terminated, and he desired to leave his successor untrammeled.

The views of the President in regard to Louisiana were substantially stated in these dispatches Sunday night. They were essentially reiterated by the President to Representative Ellis. The President's position met with the approbation of the delegation, and Representative Ellis said that it would meet with hearty indorsement in every part of the State. The delegation also expressed gratification at the manner in which they had been received.

GETTING ON WITH THE COUNT.

The Democrats Badly Demoralized—Tae Squelching of Mr. Tucker—The Threats of Filibustering—The Oregon Case.

Special to the Gazette-Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1877.

The House having ventilated the decision of the Tribunal in the Louisiana case from both standpoints, the joint convention reassembled at 1:40 P. M. to continue the count.

As the votes of Louisiana were being recorded, the name of Hayes on the Democrats looked on with no air of gratification. The faces called to mind the funeral exercises of the caucus last Saturday. As the roll of the States and the count were continued, it was expected that no further objections would be encountered until reaching Oregon. Some surprise was therefore expressed when Tucker, of Virginia, interposed an objection to the vote of Michigan.

This afforded Southard, of Ohio, after the joint convention dissolved, an opportunity to obstruct its revolutionary purposes by moving a recess on the ground that it was most emphatically laid out. Tucker's objection was so utterly unfounded, that it barely received recognition in either House. His plea being counted, the irrepressible Springer raised an objection to Nevada, which caused diversion even among the Democrats. The plea was, however, not secured a recess till to-morrow on it, threatening if the recess was not granted to filibuster all night.

The final vote will be reached to-morrow and the debate and decision will consume about two days. The action of the Democrats to-day shows some prospect of dilatory action after the Oregon case has been decided. These men, however, are somewhat demoralized since the action of the Democrats in the Ohio Legislature, showing practically a minority for their programme.

MEDDLESOME CABINET MAKERS.

Governor Hayes Annoyed by Their Persistence—He has Given no Intimation as to his Preferences.

Special to the Gazette-Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1877.

The persistent efforts indulged in by interested parties, in forming a Cabinet for the incoming President, seem to give great annoyance to Governor Hayes and his friends. A private letter received here to-day states that all mention of the names of persons for Cabinet positions under the next Administration is entirely speculative, as the subject has not been mentioned by the Governor even to his most intimate friends, and therefore he is entirely unpledged to the appointment of any one to any of these positions. He intends to be in no hurry in making up his Cabinet, and certainly will await the final declaration of his election before taking any steps whatever. As the present Cabinet officers hold over until March 5, are all filled by other appointments, no embarrassment to the Government will follow the failure to make up a Cabinet immediately after the inauguration.

ANOTHER ADMIRAL GONE.

Death of Rear Admiral Goldsborough—The Mortality Among Distinguished officers of the Navy.

Special to the Gazette-Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1877.

The death of Rear Admiral Goldsborough to-day adds the sixth to the list of victims for that grade in the navy within fifteen days. Those preceding were Rear Admirals Joseph Smith, Charles Wilkes, James Alden, Theodore Bailey and Charles H. Davis. They were all on the retired list except Davis, who had an extension of ten years on account of the special action of Congress. The demise of these officers creates no vacancies. The naval necrology for the year shows twenty-seven deaths. Among them were eight rear admirals, two commodores, three captains, four commanders, and two captains in the Marine Corps. During 1876 there were fifty resignations in the navy and fifteen dismissals.

[By Associated Press.]

Party Finances not to be Looked Into.

By mutual agreement the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the Committee on Powers and Privileges of the House in counting the electoral vote, have decided not to go into an examination of the papers and accounts of the leaders of either political party. In consequence of this agreement Ellis, President of the Third National Bank of New York, will not be required to produce an abstract of the account of S. J. Tilden and the Third National Bank for examination by the Committee, and Hon. Zac. Chandler, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, will be excused from appearing before the latter committee with his accounts and vouchers, &c. This harmonious agreement of the two committees was brought about through the exertions of Senator Barnum and Mr. Ellis.

Palmer's Interview with Littlefield.

Ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois, testified to-day that he had had two conversations with Littlefield about having equal facilities with the Republican visiting committee before the Louisiana Returning Board. He held out no money inducement to Littlefield to do any thing. The witness also gave a detailed account of his meeting with Littlefield, Shearing and Judge Murpay, at Springfield, Ill. Littlefield had telegraphed him to come to Cairo, but he couldn't leave Springfield, and so told Littlefield to come there. He came, and brought the Vernon parish consolidated return, and explained the erasures as he had explained them to the Committee. They talked about an hour over the matter. No bribe was offered, no money given, and no promises made to get Littlefield to go to Washington, although witness believed Littlefield expected something. Witness urged Littlefield to go to Washington and tell what he knew. Shearing wanted some money to pay the expenses of their trip to Springfield, and witness indorsed a note for them for $100, but gave them no money. Gov. Palmer, in conclusion, said he had attended the Cronin ball in New Orleans, where he met Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Job. Stevens, of Cincinnati; Collitty, of Baltimore; Judge Trumbull, and a number of local people. The whole establishment, so far as witness could see, was neutral in politics. Trumbull went there as an artist to study a peculiar phase of Southern society. His gravity all through was the most amusing thing witness ever saw. He could not have been more solemn if he had been the bishop of the diocese. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was going it lively, cutting the double shuffle and throwing other visitors in the shade.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Donn Piatt's Case Before the Grand Jury.

The Government's case against Donn Piatt was before the Grand Jury to-day. District Attorney Wells understood that the indictment will be returned under the statutes for the act of uttering seditious writings, and that further proceedings will be held toward procuring an indictment for libel. Donn Piatt published a card this afternoon in which he says: "Nothing was further from my thought in penning the editoral of last Sunday than the horrible crime of assassination. Open resistance to revolutionary wrong for which there seems to be no other resistance is one thing, assassination is another. In the sentence so strongly commented upon and denounced it will appear, when taken in connection with what precedes and follows it, that my appeal is made to the people and not to the assassin.

The President Exonerates Nicholls.

Congressman Ellis, Col. Burke and Counselor Cavanac, of Louisiana, called on the President to-day and explained to him the condition of affairs in that State. The President replied that he was satisfied Governor Nicholls was acting in good faith in preserving the *status quo*, and he therefore had no intention of changing his instructions. In the course of the conversation President Grant said Governor Nicholls should not be held responsible for the freak of the crazy man who shot Governor Packard.

Nicholls Only Gets the Cash.

A telegram received from Gov. Nicholls by Major E. A. Burke says: "The people of Louisiana not only refuse to pay taxes to any Government but that of which I am the Executive, but have anticipated the appointment of tax collectors and voluntarily paid to the agents for the use of our government the percentage deemed sufficient for present purposes. I have delayed many appointments of tax collectors because awaiting legislation reducing the present extravagant compensation for collecting. The people are not only willing but anxious to pay.

Distinguished Dead.

Rear Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough died this morning of typhoid pneumonia. This is the sixth death among the rear admirals within four or five weeks.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Rear Admiral Smith took place to-day in St. John's Church. The interment will be in Cambridge, Mass.

The New Four Per Cent. Bonds.

The Senate Committee on Finance to-day agreed to report a bill for funding the act for four per cent. bonds. It is not exactly the plan of President Grant as recently recommended by him, but is in that direction.

STRUCK OIL AGAIN.

An Operator in Luck—Work in the Pomeroy Field.

Special to the Gazette-Commercial.

POMEROY, O., Feb. 20, 1877.

Capt. Russell, who struck oil last December, has made a new strike in another well about one hundred yards distant from the first, with a better show than with the first well. Bradfield and McClure began boring January 30th, four hundred yards north of the Russell well, striking oil to-day at a depth of a hundred and twenty-five feet, and have a splendid show. The Great Western Company are making a hole one-quarter of a mile southwest of the Russell well, including a mile from the well that Russell resurrected. This makes four wells producing oil within a mile of this city. B.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA.

The Republicans Sweep the Field.

Special to the Gazette-Commercial.

MONONGAHELA, CITY, Feb. 20, 1877.

The city election was held here to-day, and resulted in a complete victory for the Republicans. Capt. T. H. Williams was elected Mayor by a majority of one hundred and twenty. He will be the first Republican Mayor we have had since the city was organized. John J. Hazzard, a Republican, was elected Treasurer by a majority of seventy-six. Party lines were not drawn on the Treasurership, but the fight was very warm on all the other offices. The whole Republican city ticket was elected by increased majorities. Republicans feel in splendid humor to-night over the result. O.

A VICTORY FOR STOKLEY.

The Regular Republican Candidate Carries the Day in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Wm. S. Stokley, Republican, was to-day re-elected Mayor by 4,000 majority. The Democrats supported Caven, a reform candidate. The contest has been an exceedingly sharp and bitter one. Both sides put forth every exertion. The Republicans are very jubilant over their signal triumph.

WEST NEWTON, PA.

The Republican Ticket Elected.

Special to the Gazette-Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, February 20, 1877.

The borough election passed off quietly to-day. A very large vote was polled. The Republicans elected all the borough officers, except constable, by increased majorities over the last Presidential election. J. R.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—James M. Watenegh, Pay Inspector in the Navy, has been appointed Paymaster General.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 20.—Hon. D. C. Branham, State Senator from Jefferson county, and a prominent politician, died in this city this morning.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 20.—D. C. Kennedy, Master Commissioner of Garrard county Circuit Court, was killed to-day by G. C. Kennel, his nephew, at Lancaster, Garrard county, in the latter's office. Kennel was arrested.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., February 20.—At the charter election to-day Jas. Beldon, Republican, was elected Mayor by 1,753 majority—the largest ever given to any candidate for office in Syracuse. The Republicans carry every ward in the city on aldermen and supervisors.

CINCINNATI, O., February 20.—The Ohio State Grange assembled here to-day. About two hundred delegates were present. The address of welcome was made by Mayor Johnson, and the remainder of the day was spent in the reception of reports. The session will close on Friday.

CINCINNATI, O., February 20.—The proprietor of the hotel at Jefferson, Texas, at which Bessie Maxwell and her murderer stopped while in that city, arrived here this morning, and identified Abe Rothchild as the man who was last seen with Bessie Moore. While in New Orleans, where he came of Monroe. It will be remembered these dispatches gave an account, on Saturday, of the attempted suicide by Rothchild.

A Gambler's Fortune Distributed.

NEW YORK, February 20.—By the death of Miss Mary Danier, a few days ago, more than four-fifths of the large property acquired by Matthias Danier, the gambler, goes to charitable and benevolent institutions. Mary is said to have been a young lady of rare beauty and character, of a devotional bent of mind, almost a religious recluse. During her life she gave much to charities, and by her will, drawn just before her death, divided $335,000 among thirty-one religious, benevolent and charitable societies, after disposing of $185,000 to relatives and friends. The American Female Guardian Society, Home for Incurables, Children's Aid Society, New York City Mission, Tract Society, Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, American Seamen's Friend Society, New York Society for Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, American Bible Society and Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union get $20,000 each.

Heavy Failure.

CHICAGO, February 20.—D. Kreigh, commission merchant in produce and provisions, and an extensive dealer on Change, has failed. The liabilities are said to be heavy. The rapid decline in business is probably the cause.

The firm say they cannot yet give any definite figures. But it is known that the failure is for a very large amount. Among the heavy individual liabilities are $100,000 on deed to N. Corwith, of Chicago, $130,000 in warrantee deed to James L. Flint, of New York, and a mortgage on real estate, the amount of which is unknown, to I. J. S. Flint, New York. The unsecured liabilities are from one to four thousand dollars each to numerous firms on Change. Mr. Kreigh is an old and highly respected citizen of Chicago and his failure caused great surprise to all except those well acquainted with his late business transactions.

Nipping a Row in the Bud.

COLUMBIA, February 20.—Information having reached President Grant from Republican sources here that several white military companies intended to parade, an order was issued to Colonel Black, Eighteenth Infantry, commanding the post here, to prevent any such demonstration. Wade Hampton issued a proclamation to-night calling upon the people to comply with the requirements of the President's order, but protesting against it, and asking that the celebration be postponed until some more auspicious period.

AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

We have seldom seen a more entertaining performance that the one given last night at Library Hall by Deakin's Lilliputian Burlesque Company. It is just the kind to please children, and is not by any means beyond the enjoyments of adults. The company is small, embracing only seven performers, six of whom are exceedingly diminutive, and the seventh extraordinarily large, but their capacity for creating fun is excelled by few combinations. Commodore Nutt is the leading male and Miss Jennie Quigley the leading female performer. The latter has a voice as sweet and clear as the notes of a canary bird, and the surprisingly excellent manner in which she sang that old familiar song, "Kitty Wells," completely captivated the audience and gained her an enthusiastic encore. She enacts the role of *Jennie*, the affianced of *Jacks the Giant Killer*, which part is sustained by Commodore Nutt, whose drinking song in the first act is barely surpassed, as far as the simulation of drunkenness is concerned, by *Col. Sellers*. Col. Goshen, the big member of the company, is seven feet four inches high. None of the others reach above his thigh, and Miss Quigley not to it. The extremes to which nature goes in the creation of people is possibly better illustrated at Library Hall than most of our readers have ever seen any where else. In addition to the regular evening performances matinees will be given every afternoon, to which the admission is twenty-five cents.

Opera House.

The Opera House Company has never rendered any star better support than it is giving Mr. Boucicault in "The Shaughraun." The members seem to take particular pains to do their work unusually well, and as a consequence the play runs smoothly, without a jar. Mr. Arthur Lewis as *Capt. Molineux* acts with his usual acceptability. Mr. Stockwell as *Harvey Duff* gets full credit from the public for his fine characterization of an Irish villain. So do Mr. Bock as the *Squire*, Miss Fletcher as *Claire Ffolliott*, Miss Hastings as *Bridget Hudigan* and Miss Stanley as *Moya* for their excellent impersonations. The play will run all week, and will be succeeded next week by the "Two Orphans," with Kate Claxton as *Louise*.

Trimble's Varieties.

Matinees are given at this theater every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday afternoon. The performance last night was long, rich, humorous and varied. It opened with a laughable farce entitled "Waddy Worried by Spirits," the characters being taken by Ginnivan, Gilday and Hetman. The Fox Sisters are two of the most popular head dashing artists in the variety profession. They are skillful actresses and good vocalists. Miss Fannie Douglass and Miss Belle Norton are charming singers. Mlle Vellefez accomplishes the feat of sliding on a wire from the gallery to the stage, suspended by her teeth. Now if she could only do it on her ear, the popular saying would be realized.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1877.

THE one great question that now presses home, in this direction, is, what effect will the decision of the Electoral Tribunal have upon the editor of the *Post*?

THE city election yesterday was fiercely contested, the voting being more independent and mixed than for many years. It is impossible to analyze the result at this writing, and we can only refer our readers to our local page.

LIBEL, and sedition, and inciting to treason are not capital offenses, and hence there is no prospect that the prosecution against PIATT will result in hanging. Such a result, if it could be attained, would be judicious, if not judicial.

THOSE who are now busy in making up Cabinets for the incoming President will do well to remember that Mr. HAYES expects to have some say in that matter, and will not make up his mind, finally, until he has consulted his friends.

DONN PIATT is marked for a little attention from the authorities. Could he be thoroughly horsewhipped, it would be well; but whether he is worth any expenditure of the legal force of the Government, is another matter. Kick him, and let him go.

MR. DUNCAN F. KENNER, of New Orleans, freely admits that he tried to raise money in that city to corrupt the Returning Board, and would have bought an electoral vote for TILDEN if he could. And he admitted this to the Congressional committee without blushing.

THE *Post* still talks of disregarded oaths on the part of the majority of the Electoral Commission. Of course the Democratic seven are true and faithful, seeing the right and adhering to it. What a strange circumstance that so many persons of intelligence should be blind to their virtues, and think them partisans of the narrowest type.

THE New Hampshire election is drawing near, and it will be a test of popular sentiment with respect to the Presidential count. It will take place on the second Tuesday in March, and the State is very close. If the country stands by TILDEN, New Hampshire should be Democratic by a strong majority. It is believed it will go Republican.

FIELD, it seems, is disgusted, and has given up the attempt to aid the cause of his master TILDEN by further investigation. He has virtually abandoned the Louisiana case, and it is understood that an effort, on the part of certain Southern Democrats, will be made in a few days to get Gov. WELLS, Gen. ANDERSON and their associates discharged from custody.

BOGY, of Missouri, is perfectly willing to profit by Democratic fraud in Oregon, and altogether unwilling that the Democratic frauds in Louisiana should be rendered powerless. He is also opposed to English history as it stands, and insists upon placing MARLBOROUGH upon the English bench, along with JEFFREYS, What BOGY doesn't know would make a large book.

THE Democratic obstructionist in Congress met a check yesterday. An attempt was made to carry a dilatory motion, RANDALL favoring it, of course, but about one half the Democrats voted with the Republicans, and defeated it. The occasion of the motion was an objection to one of the Michigan electors. It now looks as if dilatory motions would be stopped, and the count speedily completed.

TAKING the four sections into which the country may be divided, and noting what States TILDEN carried, we can readily see just what Democratic bluster, as to resisting the inauguration, is worth. In New England, he has one State to five against him. On the Pacific coast he has none. In the West he has Indiana, with eight States against him. The South has already declared it will fight none of his battles. Where, then, will the revolution come in?

COCHRAN, who was defeated for Congress last fall by four thousand majority, is in favor of war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, rather than submit to HAYES' election; while BEN. HILL and other Southern Democrats, who were elected to Congress without opposition, prefer submission to violence. The Southern men represent their constituents; but COCHRAN has been repudiated by *his* constituency and represents only his insignificant self.

CHANGES in high officials occur with great rapidity in Turkey. MIDHAT PASHA was not only degraded from his position of Grand Vizier, but is believed to be dead. His successor has now given way to a near relative of the Sultan, and a policy looking to the abrogation of the Constitution is hinted at. Should the newly promulgated Constitution be put aside, an extensive war is sure to follow. The prevailing belief is that such an event is destined to occur in the spring in any event.

GROVER denies that he sent a cipher dispatch. Of course; he wrote it out in full, and PATRICK changed it into cipher. It is not an accident that the dispatch and GROVER'S action tallied so perfectly. Both he and TILDEN are involved. Cipher dispatches, that were unintelligible gibberish to outward appearance, have become the accusing witnesses in a scheme of fraud before which the vilest practices in ordinary campaigns take on snowy purity. Yet in the face of such rascality, its authors declare that their's is the virtuous side.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* has heretofore shown a very decided leaning to the sentimental idea of Free Trade; yet, in its objections, published in the March number, to the proposed repeal of the duty upon foreign books, it uses the arguments which have always been urged by the advocates of Protection. The position it takes against the repeal of the duty on foreign books must, if followed out, justify a like opposition to any repeal or reduction of the duty on other articles that come into competition with American manufactures. Free Trade is a very pretty theory, but when it hits any one particular interest its fallacy is soon detected!

WHILE the Democratic party is busily crying out "Fraud! Fraud!" in the Louisiana case, the courts are bringing home to its active men the proof of their open participation in fraud. Parties in Baltimore have no trouble in identifying the leader of the Baltimore ballot-box stuffers at the Cincinnati election of October last, mentioned in HOLLAND'S testimony concerning the Democratic frauds then perpetrated in the latter city. He is well known to have been HARRY MCCOY, Chairman of the Maryland Democratic Executive Committee, and one of the leading Democrats of the State. He left Baltimore early in October in charge of a large gang of experienced ballot-box stuffers and repeaters, whom he divided between Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and brought back after they had done their work. McCOY was on the slate for Collector of Customs or Naval Officer of Baltimore in the event of TILDEN becoming President.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, noting what he calls carelessness in making appropriations in the General Appropriation bill, says:

The first figures are $175,000 for the payment of the salaries of the State officers, clerks and employees in the several departments of the State, and for the incidental expenses of the said department. This one item should be made the subject of a separate bill, and this should contain, item by item, the amounts to be expended for each department, and the specific amount for the "incidental expenses" for each department, and by whom and how to be expended, and the manner of the pay-rolls of each department should be prescribed, and by whom to be made out, and how checked and balanced, &c.

If this correspondent will look at the act of May 14, 1874 (General laws, page 150), he will see that this matter has already been well attended to, and that there is just such a law as he proposes, on the statute books.

SONG OF THE VIRTUOUS.

When the pending political troubles are disposed of, it will be well to have a new explanation of the moral code, as applied to politics, in order that we may not be unduly confused as to the bearing of right and wrong. The Democracy have assumed the *role* of political saints, and have displayed all the tone and enthusiasm called for by the situation. The self-imposed mission was to lift the country out of the pit of corruption, and give it the beneficence of a pure reform. Vice was to hide its shame-stricken head, and purity was to come to the front, in the shining form of Slippery SAMUEL. It took a pretty positive sort of faith to see just how so much moral purity could spring out of TILDEN, MORRISSEY, and the select crowd that surrounded them. Still it was promised, and the gullible believed with a faith that was admirable, if not unto salvation. Now the beliefs few are singing their songs of virtue, and by reflex are reciting the melancholy dirge of Republican rascality. We cannot avoid looking at this crowd of latter day patriots and saints, and inquiring how completely their spirit and doings accord with the ideas of moral right as they were in the olden time.

"Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not covet," are clearly written in the old code. Bribery, intimidation and murder for political purposes were not included, in the form of specific statements, but in spirit were prohibited. What would be thought of a prophet of the new doctrine, whose pathway was lined with the evidences of broken faith? Railroads wrecked for the sake of spoils, that went to satisfy a covetous spirit. Millions aggregated that were secured in the spirit of theft. Bribery brought to his very table, and within the limits of his home intercourse. Wholesale intimidation and murder, to illustrate the general spirit of the party organization. Does all this mean nothing? Yet to hear that immaculate saint, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, we would suppose that TILDEN and the Democracy never failed to press after impurity, and only seek political power to purify the nation. With an effrontery that failed their great prototype when he fell from Heaven, they sing of virtue, of high aims and pure purposes, of the general declension of the times, and their mission of reform, as though they were unfallen angels—the messengers of peace to the political world. One who was vested with the wisdom divine said of such: "Do men gather figs of thistles or grapes of thorns? By their fruits shall ye know them." This is true; and as their fruit is vicious, we bid all beware of the siren sweetness of their songs. They lure to ruin.

THE OHIO RIVER.

The Chamber of Commerce is understood to have adopted two judicious plans, looking to favorable legislative action on exceeding to the United States the land necessary for the improvement of the Ohio river. A committee was appointed to press the subject on the attention of the Legislature, and it was determined to endeavor to accommodate the differences of view among coal operators, so that there will be no opposition to the measure. We hope both ideas will be vigorously carried into effect. We have endeavored to appreciate the full force of the coal men's argument, but we really can see no reason why it should prevail, as against the demand that comes from so many other interests. Even granting it all the force that can be claimed for it, the larger interests attaching to the iron and commercial trade of the city should overbalance the claims of the lesser and single interest. But there are two stubborn facts that cannot be put aside. One is, that the coal fleets now pass the three locks on the Monongahela, which are not as well adapted to the passage of coal fleets as the new locks will be. Hence the declaration that the new dam will prove a serious obstruction to the passage of the coal fleets, is not strictly correct. Then it is a well-known fact that during the floods, the gates are lowered, and the dam constitutes no impediment to the free navigation of the river; and as, under the existing order of things, the coal fleets only go down during the rise,—and as the dam will be open at such times,—it is a demonstrable fact that the proposed dam will constitute no impediment whatever to the coal trade, as now conducted.

This being true, we hold that the coal interests have no moral right to place obstacles in the way of an enterprise that will so largely promote other and important lines of business. That the dam proposed, if successful, will largely promote all the manufacturing industries of Pittsburgh, is beyond question. The difference it would make in freight rates would alone inspire with activity all our manufactories. Therefore there should be no hesitancy on the part of the Legislature in passing the bill before it. Our members who are so vigorously and gallantly promoting this measure, particularly Mr. LONG, will be remembered gratefully. But irrespective of the honor of doing well, is the consciousness of right. The city of Pittsburgh stands ready to rise from the paralysis that is upon it, and put forth its old-time energy in manufactures, so soon as the trade and freight obstructions are removed from her path. Even McKeesport, and all the manufacturing towns along the upper rivers, will be largely benefited; and this renewed prosperity will come with peculiar blessing to the unemployed poor. We have thousands of such, whose livelihood practically depends on the passage of this bill. We hope no factious opposition will be made, and that it may speedily pass.

TEST OF GOOD FAITH.

There is evidently method in the Democratic madness. Their caucus over Louisiana substantially decided, "We will let Louisiana go, but if the Electoral Commission should decide Oregon unfavorably to us, then look out." The form of the canvas decision amounts to a threat against the majority of the Electoral Commission. That it will have any effect we do not for a moment think, but that it should be put forward is in itself a display of bad faith and an outrage. It shows that the Democracy are disposed, at all hazards, and without the slightest regard to justice or right, to capture the Presidency, if they can. No considerations of decency or honor have the slightest weight with them. And in this TILDEN and the wild, extreme element of his party are acting together. He, with all the dark deeds proven against him, waits with trembling eagerness to grasp the longed-for prize. It is his urgency that prompts his party to violent threats and deeds. A more desperate and suicidal course cannot be imagined.

While the cases in dispute were yet uninvestigated, there was a measure of force in the partisan resistance of the Democrats. To meet whatever of justice there might be in their claims, and particularly to satisfy the business element of the country, the Electoral Commission was organized. The Democrats were clamorous for it, and were fully committed to it—particularly the element that is now making trouble. They were bound, by every consideration of good faith, to peacefully receive its decisions. In place of this, violent demonstrations have attended each decision, and that of Louisiana has been acceded to with a distinct threat against the Commission, if it does not act according to Democratic wishes in the Oregon case. We do not refer to this because we have any fear of those threats, or because we imagine the Commission will be affected by them, but simply to show the vicious and revolutionary character of certain elements in the Democratic party. Their own journals pledged the faith of the party to the acceptance of the decisions of the Commission. Said the New York *Herald*: "When the Democrats, by the unanimous vote of their Representatives on the joint Congressional committee, agreed to the bill creating the Electoral Commission, they bound themselves to abide by the decision of that tribunal, whatever it might be." The *World* adds: "As for the Democratic party, since it in good faith accepted this Tribunal, we do not see how any bad faith or incompetency on the part of its accepted agents can release it from its obligations." The New York *Express*, a recent and distinctive TILDEN organ, says: "While it would be comparatively easy work to defeat the finality of the Electoral law by the resignation of the Democratic members or by the refusal of the House to go on with the count, the votes of twenty-two States remaining to be counted; or by the election of a President in the House—no election having been made by the Commission; or by forcing a new election next year, we are not prepared to recommend any such conclusion. In the first place, two wrongs never made the second wrong the right act. In the second place, the remedy is full of danger to the country and of no corresponding benefit to the Democrats. In the third place, there was a moral agreement to abide by the decision." To these we add the Brooklyn *Eagle*, one of the most positive Democratic journals in the country: "We trust the representatives of the Democratic party at Washington will unitedly bow with loyal obedience to what has been determined for them as the law by a body they aided in creating."

The reasons assigned for the hostility to the decision of the Commission, are that it has not gone so far, in investigating charges of corruption and fraud, as the law constituting it required, as it was sworn to do. A few of the more decided have charged the Commission with perjury and fraud. They will do well to pause a little. The law constituting the Commission conferred upon it only such power as Congress possessed in a like emergency—that is to ascertain and count the electoral vote. It cannot be pretended that Congress in its capacity of determining the electoral vote, can go into all the latent and distant issues, that are only remotely connected with the electoral count. The Democrats have asked that it shall inquire into the eligibility of the Returning Board that made the count, of the Governor who certified the electors, and of the individual votes that decided the issue. These demands, in the form in which they were presented, would have involved six months' investigation; but the Commission simply investigated whether by the usual forms of law the officials referred to were properly constituted, and decided that they were. It then inquired into the eligibility of the electors—not as originally elected, for it was conceded that they did not help organize the Board — nor did they serve on the strength of original election, but as having been elected by the Board to fill vacancies. Hence, very obviously the only duty of the Commission was to determine whether, as elected to fill vacancies they were eligible, and it decided they were. This was the whole question. Yet the Democrats wished time consumed in investigations which could have no possible bearing on the result.

It should be distinctly understood, therefore, that the Commission has exercised all the powers that Congress was entitled to exercise in the case under mention, and that the right of evidence and argument was so clearly on the side of the decision, that if charges of partisanship can apply anywhere it is against the Democratic members of the Commission. They have stolidly voted for their party, without reference to facts, evidence or argument. No doubt can exist as to the absolute honesty and impartiality of the majority; but they will not be driven by insults and abuse from their convictions. The attempt to force the representatives of the American people to confer the Presidential office on a man who is not honestly entitled to all the electoral votes accorded him, is one of the most impudent and monstrous acts recorded in American history. It is grateful to know that the Congressional leaders in the movement are a set of political shape-graces, who can do nothing that is not tainted with rascality. A few weak, vindictive partisans that are not so bad morally as they, stand with them—but all are destined to fail.

MR. COCHRAN'S ERROR.

To the Editors of the Gazette Commercial:

It may be creditable to the pluck of our member from the Twenty-third Congressional district to have thrown himself into the breach for his Democratic brethren by offering his caucus resolutions "that it is the duty of Congress, which it owes to the Democratic party and the American people, to defeat the fraudulent acts of said Commission by all means known to the Constitution and the laws," &c.

It was the act of a generous, impulsive nature, but it certainly indicates a lamentable ignorance on the part of Mr. Cochran concerning the political history of his own State.

In the adoption of our present State Constitution, which was certainly the result of a non-partisan vote, the people of Pennsylvania adopted the following section:

Art. 8, Sec. 17. "The trial and *determination* of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President * * * shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto."

It is especially worthy of note that no previous Constitution of Pennsylvania contained any provison on this subject; that no act of its General Assembly had ever been passed to meet the case of a contested election of *Presidential electors*; and that the present Constitution was framed at a time when the difficulties surrounding our electoral system were being prominently brought to the attention of the people, in Congress and through the press.

By this section the best minds in Pennsylvania, Democrats as well as Republicans, unmoved by interest or passion, without debate or dissenting voice, declared that the State had reserved the right to pass upon the question whether her electors had been properly chosen or not. The people confirmed their opinion, and to-day no Representative of Pennsylvania has a right, in Congress or elsewhere, to assert that Congress may investigate a Pennsylvania certificate, issued by its legally constituted officer. Nay, more, he is bound to assert that, because it is a right reserved to the States, the law has provided for a legal settlement within her own courts of every contest that could arise in reference to the election of electors, even one based upon ineligibility.

After all, an elector is but a State officer, and it certainly needs no argument to show that the provision of the Constitution of the United States, that no person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States should be eligible, is not a restriction in the interest or for the benefit of the United States, but is in fact a concession to the States. REPUBLICAN.

POLITICAL.

CHRISTIANCY for David Davis' place in the Supreme Court and Chandler for Senator is the programme of the slate-makers.

IT will probably be reserved for President Hayes to administer upon the political affairs of Louisiana. He is known to have a well defined policy in relation to the South, and the outgoing administration prefers to leave him unhampered for its execution.

COL. WILLIAM T. PELTON went upon the witness stand before the Senate Committee two or three weeks ago, and swore that he did not know the key to the Oregon dispatches. As it is now clearly established that he answered the dispatches and used the same key, it is in order for Col. Pelton to show, if he can why he hasn't perjured himself.

THE New York *Post* says that the Democratic newspapers are so busy denouncing the Electoral Commission, which was created by Democratic votes in Congress, and by whose judgment Democratic leaders agreed to stand, they are so lost in amazement at the partisanship of three partial Judges who vote solidly on one side, that they neither have time nor thought to give to the disgraceful disclosures of partisanship in Oregon.

MR. CRONIN'S nose looms more prominently than ever. The Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, expecting an adverse decision in the case of Louisiana, telegraphed last Wednesday: "Cronin's illuminated bugle is all that is left. It is large enough to hold the party and Tilden with it, but in the mean time the bridge may cave in by the weight of the eight men who will cross it, leaving seven on the opposite bank."

IT is said the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's report will show a surplus profit of $2,000,000 over the dividends.

THE Meadville *Democrat* says that Eastern parties have selected that place as a suitable point for the erection of woolen mills.

THE wheat crop in the Cumberland Valley is represented as in fair condition. Wherever it has been uncovered it looks green and vigorous.

THE Grant Pipe Line has been sold to the United Pipe Line Company. The transfer took place Thursday. The consideration was over $100,000.

THE Lykens Valley fire has so far subsided that all danger is past. It is reported that work will be commenced at the Big Lick colliery in a few days.

THE Chester *Democrat* says that city has been built up principally by Englishmen, and the richest and most influential manufacturers are at the present time men who have become naturalized in this nation.

BUSINESS in the manufacturing line in Corry seems to be improving. Several new establishments are being put in operation, and the Gibbs & Sherrett works are obliged to run extra time to keep up with their orders.

A HAZLETON exchange says: "The mines in this vicinity are now in full blast, and though the wages are pretty low, there is a hopeful prospect for the future, and the men go cheerily to work, waiting for a turn in the tide."

THERE appeared, last week, in the obituary columns of the *Public Ledger*, notices of the deaths of eleven persons—five men and six women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years. They ranged from 80 to 89 years.

THE University of Philadelphia at Philadelphia, has received $1,600,000 in donations in the last eight years, and now it wants the State to give it $100,000. In the language of *Punch's* advice to people about to marry, our advice to the States is—"don't."

PREDICTIONS are everywhere being made that the Reading Railroad Company will follow the fate of the New Jersey Central, and go into the hands of a receiver before the first of July next. The Reading Coal and Iron Company can scarcely escape the clutches of the Sheriff.

THERE are indications in all quarters of the State of a revival of the iron interest with the opening of spring. The Thomas and Crane Iron Companies have recently received large contracts. The former company has also negotiated a sale of 10,000 tons of iron at about $18 per ton.

ON Wednesday of last week a party of tramps, in the neighborhood of Mifflintown, took forcible possession of the local freight train from Harrisburg to Huntingdon. They boarded the train, thrashed the conductor, and compelled the engineer to flee to the mountain to escape similar treatment. They were arrested and committed to prison.

THE Bethlehem Daily *Times*, a paper presuming to know just what Judge Packer, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, will and will not do, says: Whatever the coal men may or may not do, this may be set down as a fact positive, that Judge Packer and the Lehigh Valley Railroad will never be a party to any compact or combination, but will carry to market all coal that is given them, no matter who by, just as the laws demand that common carriers shall and must do.

THE Cedar Hollow Lime Company is burning lime successfully with petroleum gas, at its lime works in East Whiteland, Pa. The Baird & English Patent Vaporizer is used, and one small machine produces enough gas to run six kilns, making about 2,000 bushels of the whitest and purest quality per day, without the use of coal. Their lime commands from 20 to 25 per cent. higher prices in Philadelphia than any other offered for sale in that city, and is mostly used for fine brick work and finishing the best houses there.

REDFIELD, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, has no Republican sympathies, but is candid enough to admit what he knows to be true. In a letter written from Washington to that paper he says: "Louisiana was carried for Tilden by wholesale murder, violence, intimidation and ball-dozing, on the 'Mississippi plan,' in five parishes. The net Democratic gain in these five parishes is more than the majority which Tilden has on the face of the returns. Without attempting to defend the corrupt and imbecile so-called Republican Government of Louisiana, which is a stench in the nostrils of every honest man, yet I would ask Mr. Carpenter, if it was not for the Returning Board, what remedy would there be for wholesale intimidation? None at all. Had there been no Returning Board in Louisiana, the State would have been declared for Tilden, and we would have had the singular spectacle of a President elected by murder! You can make nothing else out of it. Murder and intimidation carried the five bull-dozed parishes of Louisiana, and the net Democratic gain in those parishes gave the State to Tilden on the face of the returns.

"*The Returning Board defeated this monstrous iniquity, by throwing out liberally from these parishes, and that is the whole story.*"

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Kahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmerts.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
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COAL, COKE
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Apply by letter to
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FOR MARCH,
NOW READY.
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GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 40 Park Row, New York.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY—THE CHOICEST brands in the market. Magnolia, Plant's St. Louis, Minnesota Patent, Arctic Amber, in barrels or sacks, delivered by
JOHN A. KENSHAW & CO.,
corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

STATE NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA boasts the oldest cloth house in the United States.

A YOUNG man was arrested in Reading on Tuesday for winking at two girls.

WORK on the West Chester and Phœnixville Railroad will be commenced this summer.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company are building 1,000 new carts at their shops at Altoona.

THE Lehigh Valley shops, at Packerton, are working nearly full force, to the delight of the employes.

THE Gubernatorial story that the election of Judge Davis as a United States Senator was designed by President Grant, Chandler and Logan to make him unavailable as a candidate for the fifth judicial place on the Electoral Commission, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "General Logan knew nothing of such a plan, and it is very doubtful whether he would have sacrificed his senatorial hopes even to carry out a scheme whereby it was expected to count Hayes in. Logan was beaten by the Independents, who united with the Democrats, and gave his place to Davis. If the Democrats suspected the existence of such a scheme, they would doubtless have defeated it by concentrating on some other candidate, and if they could not elect, at least protract the Senatorial contest until after the organization of the Commission."

BECAUSE Republican counsel denied the right of the Tribunal to take testimony in regard to irregularities at every polling precinct in Florida and Louisiana, and because the Tribunal refused to admit such testimony by a "party vote," Mr. Tilden's adherents assume that therefore Republican frauds are conceded which ought in equity to vitiate the returns from those States. This is a most inconsequential and flighty pretension, and not a single admission has ever been made which gives color to this original conclusion. As a matter of fact it is the sincere belief of Republicans that the most searching investigation has justified the recorded result in favor of the Hayes electors. But whether "going behind the returns" would be of advantage to one candidate or the other, was not a pertinent inquiry. It was, however, of importance to ascertain whether Congress was privileged to usurp the powers vested by the laws of the several States in their local officers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PERSONAL

EDW. C. KNIGHT, President of the New Jersey Central Railroad, loses $200,000 by the failure of that corporation.

AN eagle at Pottstown, Pa., recently carried off a pig. Stealing pork is small business for the "bird of freedom."

THE Northumberland County National Bank has closed its doors. Its capital was $60,000, and its deposits $200,000.

MR. ALBERT F. WEBSTER, whose recent death is so greatly deplored, was engaged to be married to Ann Hawthorne, Nathaniel Hawthorne's eldest daughter.

AMONG the correspondents of the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, is a gentleman named Christ, and it is a curious coincidence that he lives in Nazareth, Penn.

A WASHINGTON letter says: "Dawes, the Massachusetts man, has a habit of sitting down twice; that is, he sits down, then picks himself up to be certain he is all there, and then sits down satisfied."

MRS. SAMUEL COUTS, of West Hunting don, whilst dressing a chicken, found five large brass pins in its gizzard, one of which was run through it. The chicken was apparently in good health before its decapitation.

MRS. CAROLINE S. BROOKS, familiarly known as "The Butter Woman," has nearly finished a new head modeled in *alto relievo*, as a companion piece to her "Dreaming Iolanthe," and designed to represent Hans Andersen's "Little Mermaid."

THE veteran broker Daniel Drew is, it is said, already tired of inactivity, and longing to exchange the quiet of Putnam county for the excitement of Wall street. He announces his intention of resuming business as soon as he is freed from bankruptcy proceedings.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, has passed his examination of maturity at the public gymnasium of Cassel, to the greatest satisfaction of the professors. He will, from April next, attend a university, probably that at Bonn.

THE records of the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth show that a largely increased number of charters of incorporation have been issued within the last few weeks. A charter was issued to one company with a paid-up capital of one million of dollars.

LAST week a colored man, janitor of a public school in Chester, Delaware county, was nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for Councilman for one of the wards of that city, but the nominee has declined the nomination for the reason "that he is on the other side of the fence."

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard College, is in favor of taxing the parents of children who go to high schools to pay a certain proportion of the cost of maintaining them. He would have grammar schools free to the poor, and open the high schools to all who could not afford to pay, but he would impose a tax of $40 or $50 a year upon the children of wealthy parents.

MARTIN, the famous French lion-tamer, once took a young artist into the cage of a particularly fierce lion, and the two men calmly sat down while the painter cut his pencil and sketched the hugh restless animal. The artist, afterward distinguished as the Belgian animal painter Verboeckhoven, never would sell that sketch, the possession of a *memento mori*.

SERGEANT MATHIEU, who captured Louis Napoleon when the latter tried to overthrow the government of Louis Phillippe by beginning a revolution in Strasburg, was arrested for petty theft a few weeks ago in Paris. The Citizen King had failed to provide for him, he had no claims on the Empire, and being old and on the verge of starvation he robbed a priest.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"How sure it is,
That if we say a true word, instantly
We feel 'tis God's, not ours, and pass it on
As bread at sacrament, we taste and pass,
Nor handle from profane, as indeed
We dared to set up any claim to such."

RUSSIA has 540 monastries and convents, which enjoy an annual income of nearly $7,000,000.

KANSAS anticipates a very large emigration in the spring from Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

THE planet Uranus is now to be seen in the eastern sky, in the Constellation Leo, about eight o'clock in the evening.

UP to the hour of closing our latest edition Senator Kelly, of Oregon, still remained a member of the Democratic party in good standing.

CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON, of Massachusetts, who beat Ben Butler, has a large jaw and, rehearses with a Tom cat two nights a week.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"CENTENNIAL BEES" are the latest in the West. They are made up of those who visited the Centennial, and who get together to talk over what they saw there.

YANKEE girls are now cutting and polishing diamonds. The art has heretofore been monopolized by Amsterdam experts, who have uniformly refused to teach any apprentices except Dutch boys of their own selection.

THE correspondent of the New York *Herald* in Egypt, who is supposed to be a Lieutenant of Marines, tells of a government official who saved two hundred million dollars while in office. That is more than the whole country is worth.

"SWEEN is revenge—especially to woman," and so the *World* makes compensation to itself for the Democratic defeat by printing the name of the President elect without using any capital letters, thus—"r. b. hayes." This is the most unkindest cut of all.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE intelligent witness was on the stand in a trial for perjury at Rockford, Illinois. He was asked whether a certain person was a notary public, and his reply was that he "didn't know whether he was a notary public or a perpetual." The examining counsel remarked, "Well, I give it up.

WHAT unreasonable people they have in England. A German paper states that 250 tubs of "butter" imported from Hamburg, have just been condemned in London, because their contents were found to be composed of a mixture of rancid oil, tallow, salt and pea-meal. The next they will be to condemn "oleomingarine."

A CITIZEY of West Henniker, N. H., who lost nine sheep in the first snowstorm of the season, found them all alive and well on the 30th of January. They had been out in the cold and snow for forty-four days, and had subsisted upon the bark and small limbs of a clump of witch hazel bushes, in which they were found.

THE Southington (Conn.) *Sentinel* says: "There is a man in this town between fifty and sixty years of age who has steadily worked for his father until the present day; never had a dollar in his pocket, never went to church, wedding or funeral, never was on a car, never to a party, never spoke to a girl except to ask where mother was, never had a holiday; and yet had his poll tax abated, this year, on account of poverty, while his father's estate is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000.

PULVERIZED diamonds are in some parts of India reputed to be the least painful, but the most active and infallible of all poisons. Rubies, however, reduced to powder are, it seems, considered to be rather beneficial to the health than otherwise. At least such is the opinion of the ex-Gaikwar Baroda, who, according to one of the Indian papers, is now engaged in repairing his constitution, and, with this view, is in the habit of eating rubies in the form of a fine powder sprinkled over cakes,

DRY GOODS

Tuesday, Februar y 20. 18

ALL THE POPULAR BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Large arrival on Saturday of another new and elegant line of
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Which we recommend as being, if anything, still better value than our last offering, which made this department so popular. These goods are all new and fresh.

A beautiful assortment of all the latest spring colors in
COLORED DRESS SILKS,
And choice assortment of new Fancy Dress Silks, at much less than usual prices.

We have lately added a very large line of
NEW BLACK CASHMERES,
Which for rare finish and beauty of shade cannot be excelled, and value that cannot be equaled.

All the latest shades in
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
In all the various classes of fabrics and newest novelties in designs, colors and textures, already appearing in the Eastern markets, offered at the very lowest prices.

A very large and complete assortment of
POPULAR DRESS GOODS,
In the newest and most fashionable styles, at the popular prices, of 8c, 10c, 12½c and 15c, and the best possible value.

A large and new line of
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS,
New styles, which are unusual good value.

A full stock of
Medium and Light Weight Flannels,
For early Spring wear.

NOTE.

Our line of Early Spring Goods is now very complete, and with new attractions arriving daily, at the most popular prices, we respectfully invite a critical examination.

FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

B. AND B.

New Black Cashmeres,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Of the same celebrated make which we have used for the past three years with unbounded success and perfect satisfaction to the customer. The perfection attained in quality, color and finish is peculiar to the best skilled French workmen. Prices 62½c to $2 per yard.

A 46-inch Black Cashmere at 75c. Superior to any value hitherto offered. Also, would call special attention to unequaled values at 85, 90, 95c and $1 per yard.

New Dress Goods

From 10 to 15 cents per yard. All new choice Plaids and Stripes.

Double width American Poplins at 20c; choice line of colors.

Double width American Cashmeres 30c.

Large stock new all-wool French Cashmeres from 65c to $1 25.

New Brocade Dress Goods.

New Brocade and Matalasse Dress Goods.

Three large lots

NEW BLACK ALPACAS

At 25, 37½ and 45c; much less than regular values.

New Black Tarnise Cloths.

New Black Serges and Cashmeres from $1 25 to $2 50; superior make and finish and color, especially adapted for mourning purposes.

A full line of 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Courtaud's.

Courtaud's Crape Veils in all sizes.

Both Veils and Crapes being of the one and only genuine first quality; all at lowest possible prices.

Domestic goods of all kinds at retail, at less than present Eastern wholesale prices.

4-4 Bleached and Brown Muslins at 6½c up.

Great bargains in 4-4 Bleached Muslins at 10c, or 9½c by the piece.

5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; all the best makes at lowest prices yet reached.

New Hamburg Embroideries.

New Torchon Laces, unusually choice patterns and low prices.

BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

N. B.—New Black Colored Stripe and Check Silks, which we own, exceptionally cheap, and we propose to sell them at prices that will move the stock quickly.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS BOYD,
ARCHITECTS,
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH.

E. M. BUTZ, ARCHITECT,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 20, 1877.

Some improvement in the offerings of paper for discount was reported at a number of the banks to-day. A considerable portion of the increased inquiry for money comes from the petroleum trade, where there is a good demand for funds to be used in the purchase of crude, both for refiners' use and in speculation. The general impression seeming to be that the market is on the upward move. This view was strengthened by the character of to-day's violent fluctuations, although the advance made early in the day was lost through the failure of some heavy speculators in the oil regions. There was also an improvement in the volume of commercial paper offered by our wholesale merchants, and most of the discounting was for legitimate business purposes. Still the surplus funds of the banks were more than ample for all requirements, and there is not much disposition to look for any such demand for loans in the immediate future, as will at all tax the resources of lenders. Rates continue as formerly quoted, being 7@8 per cent. on prime commercial paper with exceptional business at 6 per cent. on first-class collaterals, and for some of the highest class of paper. New York exchange and bank notes rule steady at par in bank settlements. The volume of business through the clearing-house to-day was slightly below the average, the exchanges being $618,422 15, and the balances $191,559 01.

Dealings in stocks and securities to-day were quiet as far as city bank and insurance shares were concerned. At John D. Bailey's stock sale this evening the shares of the Homestead Bank and Insurance Company were sold by order of Court. As this was a forced sale, the stock was sold at a heavy sacrifice being $19 75 per share. This of course furnishes no criterion as to the true value of this stock. Brokers report quite a strong speculative demand for Pennsylvania Railroad stock, and a large number of purchases were made in Philadelphia on orders from investors in this city. The opinion that this stock is below its true value seems to have obtained in Philadelphia to-day, as it advanced to 43 at the close. This advance was hardly sympathized in by other shares, some of which fell off slightly. Sales were made in Philadelphia yesterday of $3,000 Pittsburgh water loan 7s at 111½; $5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad consolidated mortgage coupon 6s at 106½; $1,000 Allegheny Valley Railroad eastern extension 7s at 95

The bill now pending before the Pennsylvania Legislature proposing to fix a legal rate of interest, and making its criminal offense to take a higher rate, is a remarkable example of the ignorance still shown on the subject of financial laws. Why it should be a moral act to take 7 per cent. interest, and a criminal act to take 8 per cent., is a question which would puzzle the subtlest casuist. Usury legislation, if ever justifiable, has long outlived its usefulness, and cannot now restrain the price of money within any given limits. It is proper enough to establish a legal rate to govern in cases where no rate is determined by agreement, but to arbitrarily determine a rate and to stigmatize all interest above that rate as a criminal act subject to the penalties of crime is tyrannous and absurd. What we ought to have, and all that is required at the hands of the Legislature, is simply this: Fix by law the rate at 6 or 7 per cent per annum, to govern in the absence of a contract, and allow that to be the maximum rate recoverable under a judgment, and then allow entire freedom to bargain for such rates of interest as may to the parties seem fit and proper, precisely the same as they would bargain for cotton or wages. There is almost always an ingredient in money loaning, of more or less influence in determining the rate, that is never taken into consideration by usury laws. We mean that of the risk incurred in the loans. The amount may or may not be returned as contracted for. The risk thus incurred by the lender he endeavors to cover in adjusting the rate. We hope that legitimate principles will govern the action of the Legislature and result in such usury legislation as will reflect credit on the Commonwealth.

The question of responsibility for case of collaterals left in banks is again being discussed with some interest in financial circles. As bearing directly upon the subject, we refer to the famous Maryland case, where a bank was held liable for loss of bonds left as collateral although at the time of the loss of the bonds the parties who had pledged them for loans were not indebted to the bank—had paid up entirely, but had not taken up their securities. The weight of authority in such a case would, it seems to us, undoubtedly be to the effect that the bank would not be responsible, unless it was shown that due diligence had not been exercised in the care of the bonds. In view of the above case, however, and for other reasons, banks would do wisely in passing over the securities pledged as soon as the loans thus secured are paid. Banks should certainly not undertake a gratuitous safe deposit business in addition to their other business. Some years ago the First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont, was robbed, while Enos Adams had bonds on deposit there as collateral security for notes payable by the bank. Mr. Adams sued the bank for the amount of the bonds, and gained his case. As bearing directly upon this topic we remark that it is wise for lenders upon collateral to require of the borrower in all cases a note for the amount advanced, which note shall specify clearly just what security is pledged. It is not an uncommon practice among our heaviest negotiators to disregard this requirement.

Business men will do well to bear in mind that Thursday the 22d is a legal holiday. This holiday will be generally observed by the banks, and the clearing house will be closed for the day. All notions having drafts or notes maturing on that date should remember to provide for it to-morrow (Wednesday the 21st.)

The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	43
Reading	....	....	11¾
United Cos. of N. J.	134	134½	109½
Phila. Wilm. & Baltimo	....	....	6¾
Lehigh Valley	44¾	44½	44½
N. Y. & Erie	105	....	....
P. C. and St. L. 7s	80	81	....
Central Transportation	35	36¾	....
Empire Transportation	48	....	14
Northern Pacific 7-30s	....	....	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 105¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Money 3¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4¼ per cent. Customs receipts $567,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $66,000. Clearings $70,000,000. Sterling dull at 4 83¾@4 85.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 105¼, advanced to 105¾ and closed at 105¾. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent. Loans also made flat. Silver at London unchanged; here bar silver is $1 27 per ounce in greenbacks and $1 10¾ in gold; silver coin ¾ per cent. discount.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Railroad bonds lower in some cases, while Northwestern, Ohio and Mississippi and New Jersey Central firsts were strong and Pacific of Missouri firsts were strong and higher, the last two advanced 4 per cent. each; Hannibal and St. Joe sixths convertible declined 2 per cent. The stock market was lower early in the day, but afterward improved. Western Union was the feature, declining from 66 to 63¾, subsequently rallying to 65¾; Delaware and Hudson Canal advanced to 54 and declined to 54; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 67 to 64¾; New Jersey Central advanced from 11¾ to 12¾, Morris and Essex from 81 to 82¾, New York Central from 97¾ to 98 and Pacific Mail from 25¼ to 26¼. There was less activity late in the day than during the morning. There was considerable stock bought in and sold under the rule in some cases in consequence of non-deliveries and in others to settle disputes. There was a marked falling off in sellers' options to-day and comparatively few were put out. The statements made of two of the coal companies were first viewed favorably by speculators and then unfavorably, hence the wide fluctuations in the shares of coal roads to-day. Delaware and Hudson Canal closed at 54, after selling at 57¾ and 53¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western closed at 65, after selling at 67 and 64¾; New Jersey Central ranged between 11¾ and 12¾, and Morris and Essex between 81 and 82¾. In the general list Western Union was the most prominent, selling down from 66 to 63¾ and up to 65¾, closing at 65¾. New York Central, Rock Island, Northwestern, Michigan Central and Pacific Mail closed strong; Erie weak. The *Times*, speaking of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company statement, says that among the assets are $1,254,000 Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds, and New York and Canada Railroad bonds $3,567,000. The *Times* further says: "It is reported on the best authority that the company has $900,000 cash by hypothecating bonds through the Bank of Commerce about the middle of last week." At a meeting to-day of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company the former board was re-elected. Over one-half of the stock was voted. President Sloan submitted the following statement to the directors as to revenue of 1876. Earnings, all sources, $4,091,861, less interest on bonds and rental on all leased lines $3,289,626, balance net income, $721,824. Following is the statement: Capital stock, $26,200,000; funded debt, convertible mortgage bonds, $1,633,000; convertible bonds, $600,000 Lackawanna and Bloomington bonds assured, $387,000; total $5,820,100. All other liabilities, including interest and rentals on leased lines up to January 1, 1877, $4,281,355, less cash on hand, bills and accounts receivable, &c., on hand at coast and coal sales, $3,813,240; net deficit to be received, $880,315; surplus received, $5,213,-457.78; total $25,113,851 51. Transactions 193,000 shares, of which 5,500 were Pacific Mail, 41,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwestern, 2,800 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New York Central, 4,000 Michigan Central, upwards Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 2,400 New Jersey Central, and 16,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal. The following were the closing quotations:

West. Union Tel.	63½	U. C. & L.	25¼
Wilmington Ex.	83	N. J. Central	12¾
American Ex.	88	St. Paul	19
United States Ex.	53½	Do. preferred	47¾
Adams Express	101½	Toledo & Wabash	6
Quicksilver	13	Ft. Wayne	93½
Do. preferred	45	Terre Haute	3½
Pacific Mail	25¾	Do. preferred	14
Mariposa	5¼	Chicago & Alton	93
Do. preferred	10¾	Do. preferred	105
Erie	8¾	Ohio & Mississippi	5½
Do. preferred	18¾	Del. & Lack.	65¾
New York Central	98¼	Missouri Pacific	2¾
Harlem	133¾	A. & P. Tel. Co.	19¾
Do. preferred	136	Indiana Central	2¼
Michigan Central	44½	Bur. & Quincy	114¾
Panama	130	Hannibal & St. Jos.	16¾
Lake Shore	51¾	Union Pac. stock	64¾
Illinois Central	51¾	Central Pac. bds.	102¾
Mariposa land	3¾	Western Pac. bds.	105¾
Northwestern	82¾	Do. land grants	103¾
Do. preferred	59¾	Do. S. F. bonds	97

Government bonds steady, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	112	New 5's	110
5-20's, 1865, reg.	106½	New 5's, coupon	110¾
5-20's, 1865, coup.	106¾	10-40's, registered	110
5-20's, 1867,	112¾	10-40's, coupons	114¾
5-20's, 1868	112¾	Currency 6's	127½

State bonds were dull, closing as follow:

Tennessee, old	42½	Virginia, old	31
Tennessee, new	37¾	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, 6's	30		

LONDON, February 20, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000. Open market rate 3¼@3⅛ per cent. Consols 96⅞ for money and 96⅞ for account. Five-twenties of 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 109¾; 10-40's, 108¾; new 5's 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central, 94; Erie, 8¾; preferred, 19. Illinois Central, 5.

PARIS, February 20.—Rentes 105 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 20.—United States bonds—N w 5's, 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—Gold 105½ @ 05¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent premium. Sterling exchange 515.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE GAZETTE-COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY February 20, 1877.

No important changes in the movements of wholesale and commission business were noted to-day. Prices generally held firmly at the rates quoted yesterday, and some lines of produce which had been weakened by the heavy receipts of the day previous, showed a rather firmer feeling. The general aspect of the trade was moderately active for the season, with no especial development of any one brand.

In grocer i s there was a fair degree of activity to-day but no change in prices. Coffee is reported firm, and Sugars are steady at quota tions. New Orleans Molasses continues to come forward freely, and our market is now pretty well stocked. In consequence of the pressure of other matter, we omit our usu a. extended list of quotations.

Provisions—The leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	905	Apples, bbls	44
Wheat, bush	3,000	Potatoes, bbls	12
Corn, bush	915	Butter, pkgs	217
Oats, bush	1,350	Eggs, cases	236
Rye, bush	60	Provisions, tcs	194
Hay, tons	40	Provisions, pcs	2,283
Barley, bush	400		

Receipts given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. Car load lots are delivered on cars at an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade continues very limited, with prices generally steady, and receipts rather below the average. Wheat is rather scarce, especially Spring wheat, and prices rule firm. We quote choice amber and white at 91 @92 per bushel; prime red, 91 52 @1 56; common grades do at 1 45@1 50. Corn was in liberal supply and easy. We heard of a car of yellow ear sold at 52c, which is considered a fair average above quotations. We quote at 50@51c for bu as a full value for prime yellow ear on track, and shelled is also weak at 50@51c for prime yellow; 47@49c for low and high mixed. Oats are decidedly quiet, with prices still about down to above the views of buyers. We quote prime white at 41@42c per bushel; mixed 39@40c. Barley is quiet and rather easy at 85c per bushel for choice; 70@75c for good to prime spring; 61 00 for prime fall for seed; 50@55c for feed. Rye continues firm, with a 67½c sale in a jobbing way from store at 72@75c. Buckwheat is quiet and unchanged. Flax—Continues in active demand, with a fair jobbing demand. Prices are quite strong, but no additional sales have taken place as yet. We continue to quote in a jobbing way as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $5 25@5 50; No. 2 do amber do $5 00@5 25; prime red wheat flour $7 75@8 00; Wisconsin $7 25@7 75; Minnesota $7 75@8 00; fancy do, $8 50@9 75; Graham flour $6 75@7 25; commeal 60@70c per bushel; oatmeal $6 75@7 00 per barrel; Kegs $6 00@6 25; flour $5 75@6 00 per barrel.

HAY—Loose sold from country wagons, in Alleghe ny, at $12@16 00 per ton, according to quality. Baled is in large supply, and very dull, but prices remain about as last quoted; p rairie, $8@11 00; timothy, $12@13 50.

MILL FEED—Is coming forward more freely, and the river is clear, and the market is easier in consequence, but prices remain about as last quoted. Bran, on wharf, ruled at $17@18 00; second s and shipstuffs, $19@21 00; chopped feed, $2 @2 25 on 6 mo ndings, $2@2 10, the outside figure for jobbing while.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a moderate inquiry but the supply is ample, and prices remain as last quote Ranging from $1 25@1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl for co m on to choice fruit.

BUTTER—The market continues rather tame, and the feeling, under the influence of increased receipts, is easier, but prices are still a. tained. Common, $1 50@1 75 ₱ bushel; prime to choice, $2@2 25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues in moderate demand, at the unchanged prices of $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime; $2 25@2 50 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly choice table butter, the supply of which is light, but common and medium stock continues very dull; indeed, it does not appear to be wanted at any price. Sales of strictly choice rolls at 32@33c; prime do., 27@30c; fair, 20c.

CHEESE—The market is fairly active, and with a light supply and favorable reports from New York, prices are firmer but unchanged. Ohio Factory—Full cream, 14@15c; prime to wholesale trade; New York do., 15¼@16c in a jobbing way o r cent additional.

EGGS—With diminished receipts and a fair demand there was a better feeling to-day, and prices show some improvement in prices. We did hear of some sales at 24@25c, but commission men generally were still at 16c.

LARD—Business has been confined to small lots at 12@12c ₱ ₱ for prime 1876s. Emmet in his last circular says that the late tumble in prices has not as yet led to any increased demand either from exporters or consumers, and he does not look for much for some time. A slight concession in the price will tempt foreigners, and result in an increased export demand. Our home market is entirely nominal for export were the quality as good as last year.

HOMINY—Is in moderate demand at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

POTATOES—Sales steady at 21@22c ₱ ₱ bush for choice; domestic 20@21c.

NUTS—Hickory nuts are dull at 75c@$1 00 per bushel; shellbarks in light demand and quoted at $1 25@1 50. Pea nuts are dull; sales of choice at 4½@5c ₱ ₱. Virginia, 3½@4c; Tennessee red nominal at 3½@4c.

ONIONS—Continue in light supply and prices are still maintained at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl.

POP-CORN—The market continues quiet and inactive with the tendency, if any, in a downward direction. The market is quotable at 90c@$1 05 per bushel on wharf and track, according to grade; $1 25@1 50 per bbl at from store in a jobbing way, the outside figure for prime peachblows.

POULTRY—Dressed continues in active demand and firm, with a rather light supply, which is mostly held for private use. Live is dull and weak. Chickens, live, 5@6c ₱ ₱ pair; dressed, 50@55c piece for fowls; 60@65c piece for geese. We quote dressed chickens at 8@9c ₱ ₱; turkeys 13½@14½c; ducks 12@13½c; geese 8@9c.

SEEDS—A steady demand is reported by Hamilton & Co., and while the volume of business has not attained any very large volume as yet, good to prime clover is quoted at $5 00@5 50 per bushel; do timothy $2 10@2 25. Retail rates are 10@20c ₱ bushel higher. Onion Seed, $4 50@5 00 ₱ bush.

VINEGAR—We quote 16@19c ₱ gallon for prime country stock, in which there is not much doing; 14c for best city make; wine vinegar 26@32½c. Shipment quoted at $2 80@3 80 ₱ bbl. Refined firmer, with some inquiry from the seaboard for export, with 18c bid, delivered free on cars here. The fact that there is some inquiry demonstrated that crude is a shade firmer, notwithstanding the prices quoted are not satisfactory. Price to home trade buyers quoted steady at 18c for standard brands. Another sale was reported at 17½c, delivered, being quoted at 50¾ francs. Upon the whole there is a much better feeling, and it looks as if exporters would soon be in the market buying.

Oil barrels continue very dull, but prices remain unchanged; countries, $1 05; city make, $1 25.

PIKERS, February 20,—5:30 P. M.—The crude oil market has been considerably excited to-day, with large transactions and a heavy decline from the top price, owing to the non-appearance of a broker who was unable to meet his engagements. The market opened with purchases for his account, Conduit and United certificates being quoted at $2 65. A rapid advance to $2 75@$2 80 took place, with light and large sales were made, checking the advance and causing a reaction to $2 67½, with later on a further decline to $2 61½, again advancing to $2 67½, where it steadied until the afternoon. Then a determined effort to break the market was partially successful, carrying prices down to $2 40@. Here the decline was checked and a slight reaction with an advance to $2 50, the present quotation. In Union there were no transactions. Shipment was neglected with buyers out of the market; private offerings were made at about 10c over certificates. Shipments from the lower districts for February 19th were 16,327 bbls. The Keystone Pipe deliveries for the first half of February were 10,481 bbls. Total daily average to February 19th, 12,035 bbls. Conduit deliveries for February 19th, 2,951.58 bbls.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, February 20.—Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 10¼c; refined resales 17½c; cases 25¼@27½c; naphta 13c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Petroleum firm; crude in barrels 14¾c; refined 26c.

LIVERPOOL, February 20.—Refined petroleum 10s; spirits do 10½d.

ANTWERP, February 20.—Refined petroleum 40¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, February 20.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 20c.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 18@2 30 ₱ gallon; highwines at $1 10@1 12 ₱ gallon.

BAGGING AND BAGGING—There is a light demand and prices are unchanged, as follows: Extra cheny bags 22c; do second-hand 18c; lemon sugs 24c; American A's 20c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 2 bushel 36c; do 2¼ bushel 30c; do 2 bushel 24c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 22c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ can at $1 20 ₱ dozen; ½ can at $2 00; 1 ₱ cans $3 50; 5 ₱ cans $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and unchanged.

BELTING—The advance in belting recently made and reported is maintained. The market is without any special features. The price list is as follows:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	4	5 inches wide	57
1¼ inch wide	15	5¼ inches wide	63
2 inches wide	20	6 inches wide	68
2¼ inches wide	27	7 inches wide	81
3 inches wide	33	8 inches wide	93
3½ inches wide	39	9 inches wide	1 17
4 inches wide	45	12 inches wide	1 43
4½ inches wide	51	14 inches wide	1 68

Discount 15 to 25 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is active and sales are quite brisk. There is no change in quotations, which are as follows:

No. 1 hurl, plain handles, red corn	$1 50
No. 4 hurl, varnished hand's, red corn	2 15
No. 5 hurl, varnished hand's, red corn	2 40
No. 1 hurl, plain handles, green corn	1 65
No. 2 hurl, plain handles, green corn	1 90
No. 3 hurl, painted bds, brass ferrule	2 25
No. 4 hurl, painted bds, velvet finish	2 50
No. 5 hurl, painted bds, velvet finish	2 75
No. 6 hurl, painted bds, velvet finish	3 00
No. 3 carpet, velvet finish	3 25
No. 4 carpet, velvet finish	3 50
No. 5 carpet, velvet finish	3 75
No. 3 parlor, extra fine	3 75
No. 4 parlor, extra fine	4 00
Hotel brooms	3 50@5 00
Toy brooms, plain finish	1 25@2 00
Toy brooms, Vel vet finish, 9 inch	1 50@1 75
Whisks, plain finish, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 50
Whisks, velvet finish, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 50@2 00

COOPERAGE—Oil barrel cooperage continues dull, but prices remain about as last quoted. Tierced hogshead, red cedar, $1 00@1 05; do white 42½ per m for dry, and $3 75@4 00 for green; split do, $8; and very dull. Bounted staves, 42c; Indiana bucked staves, $30; West Va. long bucked staves, 22c; West Va. rough do, $18; barrels unchanged; countries, $1,05; city make, $1.25

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Manilla rope ¼ inch diameter and upwards, 13½c ₱ ₱; 5-16 inches and upwards, 15½c; ½ and 5-16 inch diameter, 16½c; tarred rope and lath yarn 14½c; hay, hay rope and leather twine 14½. Oil well drilling cables, thawed 18@19c ₱ ₱. Sisal rope 15½c; sand pump rope 15½c. Sisal rope ¼ inch diameter and upwards 11½c ₱ ₱; ⅜ inch and upwards, 12½c; ½ inch and upwards, 13½c; hay, spoke and leather twine 11½c; lath yarn 11½c.

CRACKERS—Demand good and prices as follows: Water crackers 7c; sugar crackers 10c; butter crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; extra Boston do 9c; extra sodas 10c; Boston sodas 9c; lemon biscuit 12c. Trenton hard made crackers 9c per pound.

HAY—The demand is slow at $123 00@125 00 for Kentucky rough.

LEATHER AND HIDES—There has been a little improvement in the demand for leather during the past week, but on the whole the trade is rather quiet, and sales are confined to immediate wants. Quotations on hides are nominally unchanged. The market however is dull, tending downwards, and we look to buy at present prices. We quote as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country ₱ ₱	34@	36
Oak sole, city	36@	38
Red sole, Buenos Ayres heavy	29@	30
Red sole, Buenos Ayres medium	27@	28
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. heavy	28@	29
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. mid	27@	28
Red sole, good damaged	25@	26
Oak, rough	24@	29
Hlnness, city oak	29@	32
Harness, country	28@	32
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@	28
Collar, oak sides, ₱ foot	32@	40
Fair skirting ₱ ₱	37@	40
Fair bridle and line, ₱ doz	36@	96
Bell leather ₱ ₱	30@	42
Finished calf	80@	120
Finished upper, ₱ foot	32@	42
Finished kips ₱ ₱	50@	90

Hides.

Green salted cows	8	@ 8½
Green salted steers, light	8	@ 8¾
Green salted steers, heavy	9	@ 9¼
Green salted calf	12	@ 13
Green butcher cows		5¼
Green butcher steers, light		7
Green butcher steers, heavy		8
Green butcher calf		10

OILS—There is a moderate jobbing trade at unchanged prices, except in lard oils which are lower. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Natsfoot oil, extra, 90c; do, 90c; miners' oil—No. 1, 70c; head light, 126 degrees fire test, 20c; carbon, 17 degrees fire test, 20@22c; straw oil (manufacturer's color), 50c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; crude sperm oil, 85@90c. Bacon oil of West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 25@26c; car oil, 20c; No. 1 car oil, No. 2, 15c; amber burning or torch oil, fire test 150@160; residuum (prepared), 14 00; residuum for lubricating, 12 00; axle grease, gross, $10 00; rolling mill grease, $1 05. Pork firmer at $15 00. Lard—No offerings. Bacon and bulk meats dull and nominal.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—Cotton firm at 12c. Flour firm; extra $6@6 50; family $7 75@8 50. Corn firm at 46c. Rye firm at 75@80c. Oats dull; white 45c; mixed 44c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 05.

TOLEDO, February 20.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan $1 61; amber, spot and seller March, $1 54; No. do $1 38½; No. 3 red $1 28; rejected, red 1¼. Corn dull; high mixed 44¾c; No. 2 44¾c; rejected 44½c. Oats firm; No. 2 39½c; rejected 37½c.

MILWAUKEE, February 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 30¼; No. 2 fresh $1 25¼; No. 3 do, Corn steadier; No. 2 mixed 41@41½c; No. 3 do 39½c. Rye dull; No. 1 71@72c. Barley lower; No 2 spring nominally 91c.

NEW ORLEANS February 20.—Bacon quiet; shoulders 7¼c; short rib 9¾c; short clear 9c. Lard dull and nominal. Others quiet and unchanged.

BOSTON, February 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady. Oats firm; No. 1 white 36c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed 34@35c; rejected 32@32c.

OSWEGO, February 20.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 62; No. 2 do $1 53; No. white Michigan $1 74. Corn quiet; Western, mixed 59@60c.

BUFFALO, February 20.—Cattle—Receipts 918 head; total for the week 5,026 head. Market moderately active; sales 100 cars; best grades shippers' and butchers' steers 12¼c off; common and light stock at last week's quotations; sales of shippers' cattle at $5@5 75; do 5 25@5 50; butchers' cattle, averaging 1,450 to 1,487 lbs, at 4 60@4 90; common lots $3 50@4 00; oxen, fair grades, $4 50@5 00. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 880 head; total for the week 11,000 head. Market fairly active and a shade to 10c off medium and good sheep; best offerings at full last week's quotations; sales 35 cars; common to medium lots $2 00@3 25; fair to good $4 75@5 40; choice to extra, averaging 102 to 112 lbs, $5@5 50; Western lambs, averaging 72 lbs, $6 50; Canada sheep and lambs $5 15@. Hogs—Receipts 250 head; total for the week 6,300 head. Demand light and 10c off; sales of Yorkers, good to choice, at $5 80@5 90; common $5 50@5 70; heavy $6 10@6 40; 6 cars of light unsold.

CHICAGO, February 20.—Cattle—Receipts 5,500 head; shipments 1,620 head. Market dull and buyers holding off. Hogs—Receipts 15,000 head; shipments 2,600 head. Market dull, weak and 5@10c lower, closing weak, with lower prices still bid; sales of light at $5 40@5 60; shipping $5 90@6 00; a few Philadelphias brought $6 50. Sheep—Receipts—700 head. Market moderately active and steady at $4 50@6 50.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—Hogs steady; common $5@5 40; fair to good light $5 50@5 75; packing $5 80@6 10; butchers, $5 15@5 35.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—Hogs steady; light $5@5 30; packing $5 35@5 70. Cattle quiet and unchanged.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Wool quiet, Ohio, Penn'sylvania and West Virginia delaine extra and X and XX 45@50c; extra 45@46c; medium extra, 42@43c; fine unwashed, 36@38c; New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western, extra fine, 38@42c; medium fine, 41@42c; medium, 42@43c; coarse, 38@40c. Combing, washed, 52@56c; do, unwashed, 34@36c; Canada combing 50@55c; fine unwashed, 25@35c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 32c; tub-washed 42@45c.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lucy Furnace o	12	Shoenberger & Co, o.	7
Passey, H & Co	1	Moorhead & Co	2
J McDermitt s	1	W Clark m	2
D Lewis	1		
Total			25

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Everson McC & Co m	4	J Moorhead m	6
Brown & Co m	4	W J Hammond st	6
Loomis & Co	1		
Total			17

BY RIVER.

(Steamer J. L. Rhoads.)

Total	30 tons metal.

RIVER NEWS.

Special River Dispatches.

GREENSBORO, PA., February 20.—River 3 feet 6 inches and stationary. Weather clear.

MONONGAHELA, W. Va., February 20.—River 1 foot 4 inches and stationary. Weather fair; mercury 38.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 20.—River 1 feet 4 inches and stationary. Weather clear; mercury 32 at 7 A. M.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., February 20.—River 1 foot 4 inches and stationary. Weather fair; mercury 38.

ROMEROY, O., February 20.—River falling. Weather clear and cool. Up—Chesapeake, for Parkersburg; Granite State, for Pittsburgh. Arrived—Little Condor.

MARIETTA, W. Va., February 20.—Weather clear and cool. River 6 feet 2 inches and falling. Departed—Salt Valley, Ironton; Mallie Regan, Parkersburg; Emma Graham, Pittsburgh; Courier, Cincinnati. Up—Chas. Brown and Dexter.

[By Associated Press.]

PARKERSBURG, February 20.—Clear and cold; river falling. There is no change in quotations, which are as follows:

No. 1 hurl, plain handles, red corn	$1 50
No. 4 hurl, varnished hand's, red corn	2 15
No. 5 hurl, varnished hand's, red corn	2 40
No. 1 hurl, plain handles, green corn	1 65
No. 2 hurl, plain handles, green corn	1 90
No. 3 hurl, painted bds, brass ferrule	2 25
No. 4 hurl, painted bds, velvet finish	2 50
No. 5 hurl, painted bds, velvet finish	2 75
No. 6 hurl, painted bds, velvet finish	3 00
No. 3 carpet, velvet finish	3 25
No. 4 carpet, velvet finish	3 50
No. 5 carpet, velvet finish	3 75
No. 3 parlor, extra fine	3 75
No. 4 parlor, extra fine	4 00

Hotel brooms, Toy brooms, plain finish, Toy brooms, Velvet finish, 9 inch, Whisks, plain finish, 6, 8 and 10 inch, Whisks, velvet finish, 6, 8 and 10 inch, Coopering—Oil barrel coopercage continues dull, but prices remain about as last quoted. Tierced hogshead, red cedar, $1 00@1 05; do white 42½ per m for dry, and $3 75@4 00 for green; split do, $8; and very dull. Bounted staves, 42c; best Indiana bucked staves, $30; best Va. long bucked staves, 22c; West Va. rough do, $20. Oil barrels unchanged; countries, $1,05; city make, $1.25

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Manilla rope ¼ inch diameter and upwards, 13½c ₱ ₱; 5-16 inches and upwards, 15½c; ½ and 5-16 inch diameter, 16½c; tarred rope and lath yarn 14½c; hay, hay rope and leather twine 14½. Oil well drilling cables, thawed 18@19c ₱ ₱. Sisal rope 15½c; sand pump rope 15½c. Sisal rope ¼ inch diameter and upwards 11½c ₱ ₱; ⅜ inch and upwards, 12½c; ½ inch and upwards, 13½c; hay, spoke and leather twine 11½c; lath yarn 11½c.

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HAY—The demand is slow at $123 00@125 00 for Kentucky rough.

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Leather

Oak sole, country ₱ ₱	34@	36
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Harness, country	28@	32
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@	28
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Fair skirting ₱ ₱	37@	40
Fair bridle and line, ₱ doz	36@	96
Bell leather ₱ ₱	30@	42
Finished calf	80@	120
Finished upper, ₱ foot	32@	42
Finished kips ₱ ₱	50@	90

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LOUISVILLE, February 20.—Cotton firm at 12c. Flour firm; extra

HOME NEWS.

A falling barometer, warmer southwest winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather are the indications for to-day.

Attempted Suicide.

An aged lady named Argyle, residing at Sandy Creek, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, attempted suicide yesterday morning, by cutting her throat with a razor. It appears that two of her sons had been killed at different times at the coal works, leaving no one upon whom she could depend for support, except two little boys, both of whom recently received their discharge. These circumstances preyed upon her mind to such an extent that she made the attempt upon her life. At last accounts the unfortunate woman was still living.

MISTRESS AND SERVANT.

An Interesting Subject for Ladies.

The ladies of the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have arranged for the discussion of a very interesting subject, at their meeting this morning, at ten o'clock, in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association. The question for discussion is: "Why is there so little harmony, even in Christian families, between the mistress and the servants of the house?" This is a very suggestive theme, and if practically considered might result beneficially to the wearied and worried housewife, as well as to Biddy. Where there is but little harmony there must necessarily be more or less discord; and where there is discord in the family it is all-important to enquire into its cause and correct it if possible. The above subject, therefore, strikes us as pertinent and practical, and the ladies should go prepared to dicuss it fully and intelligently. All ladies interested are invited to be present.

THE CASTLE SHANNON R. R.

Annual Meeting—Financial Statement —Election of Directors.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company held their annual meeting yesterday, at the company's office, Wood street. M. D. Hays, Esq., President, submitted the report of the Board of Managers, for the year ending December 31, 1876, from which it appears that the coal business shows a slight improvement, while the passenger traffic has been doubled, as compared with the last annual statement. There is a net decrease in the company's liabilities, during the year, of $49,128 17, which, after deducting decreased assets of $5,824 09, shows a financial improvement of $43,304 08. Having no further extensive improvements in view, the decrease of the company's indebtedness will be continued during the current year.

The Secretary, Mr. J. Reamer, submitted a financial statement, from which it appears that the assets aggregate $1,072 438 71, and the liabilities $945,727.53—showing a surplus of $126,711.18. The same statement showed that during the year 1876 the company carried 210,468 passengers, and the receipts from this source and the mails were $23,405.34; $,812,507 bushels of coal were sold by the company.

An election was had which resulted in the choice of the following officers: President, M. D. Hays. Directors, James Kerr, M. D., Josiah Reamer, F. T. Plunkett, D. O. Cunnigham, Thomas N. Miller, John Jahn, H. M. Rolfe, J. H. Ortman, James M. Bailey, James McQuiston.

THE LATE JUSTICE WILLIAMS.

His Death Announced in the Courts.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, Judge Collier presiding, C. L. Fetterman, Esq., yesterday morning announced the death of Hon. Henry W. Williams, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State, and moved that the Court adjourn, out of respect to the memory of the deceased. Judge Collier forthwith ordered an adjournment.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Judges Ewing and White on the bench, Robert Woods, Esq., made a similar announcement. Judge White paid a high tribute to the character of the deceased. He spoke of him as one of the brightest ornaments the District Court ever had; and as a man who was never satisfied with an approximation of what he believed to be right, but who aimed at perfect accuracy. The members of the bar had expected much of him when he was elevated to the Supreme bench, and their expectations had been fully met while his health lasted. His opinions were among the neatest and most perfect which came from the Supreme Court. Judge Ewing also spoke in high terms of the deceased, whose loss he felt as that of a personal friend. No better *Nisi Prius* judge ever sat in Pennsylvania, and it would be high praise to any man to compare him favorably with Judge Williams. Judge Ewing regretted the illness of Judge Kirkpatrick, who was to prepare a formal minute on the death of Judge Williams, but who was too ill to be present.

At the conclusion of Judge Ewing's remarks, Mr. Carnahan moved that a committee of five, with Mr. Robert Woods, Esq., chairman, be appointed to prepare bus iness for a meeting of the bar to be held on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Marshal suggested that it be so arranged that the time of meeting can be changed in case it interfere with the funeral.

The motion was carried, and it being the wish of the members of the bar present, of whom there was a large number, that the Court should appoint the committee, Judges Ewing and White designated the following gentlemen: Messrs. Woods, Carnahan, Burgwin, Marshall and Hampton.

The court then adjourned until Friday morning.

The death of Judge Williams was announced in the United States District Court by Hon. H. H. McCormick, District Attorney. Mr. McCormick did not attempt any eulogy, but referred to the high legal attainments and stern integrity of the lamented jurist. At the conclusion of his remarks Judge Ketcham adjourned the court until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Orphans' Court, Judge Hawkins presiding, met and adjourned without transacting any business, out of respect to the memory of Judge Williams.

THE TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

And Still the War Goes on—The Noonday Meeting Yesterday—Last Night's Gathering—Other Meetings in and About the City.

The noonday meeting at the "Old Home" yesterday, proved much better than it was at first thought it would. The house was very comfortably filled, and much interest was manifested. Frank Burns presided, and introduced Dr. Murray as the first speaker. He said he had felt when he first entered somewhat disheartened, but later he felt that the interest would not die out on account of Mr. Murphy's absence. He said the church would be at the disposal of the Temperance Union until April 1st, at which time it was the desire to close it for cleaning and repairs. Mr. Clarney, Mr. Campbell, Guy Smithson, John Gobright and Mr. J. D. Bailey all spoke in a cheering manner, and the meeting closed with the benediction.

The meeting at the "old home" last night was largely attended. The meeting was presided over by E. K. Bunn, and opened with the reading of Scripture, and prayer by Gen. F. H. Layne. Mr. Jos. R. Hunter was called to the front and read a dispatch from Mr. Murphy, as follows:

"Reached home safe. Children all well. Love to the 'boys.' God bless you all.

"FRANCIS MURPHY."

This dispatch was received amid song and loud applause.

R. C. Craft, Esq., was then introluced and made some timely remarks, appealing to Christian people to assist in raising fallen by their money as well as their prayers.

David Gillespie was next introduced and made a few address. General Layne was the next speaker, and gave a glowing account of his experience as a temperance worker. Quite a number of other addresses were made, and the meeting throughout had a grand success.

At a temperance meeting in Dr. Swift's church, Arch street, Allegheny, last night, Gen. Blakely made a brief address, rehearsing the blessings of temperance. W. W. Algeo was called on and said a few words deploring his own unfitness to speak on this subject. Mr. J. McGowan followed in a half-humorous, half-serious vein. Mr. Craig spoke of the powerlessness of prayer alone, and the power that there is in prayer and work combined. Rev. J. W. Bain hoped that this is not a Murphy movement, in the sense that it moves when Murphy does, but one brought about by the Spirit of God through the instrumentality of Murphy. If so, it would be abiding in its results. Jas. Park closed by an eloquent and earnest address, imploring young men, by the love they bear to their mothers, to sign the pledge, and showing the necessity of earnest and individual effort.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

A correspondent says that a temperance meeting was held at New Wilmington on Monday evening, addressed by Mr. E. P. Long, of this city, and Messrs. Waddington, Falls and others, of New Castle. 365 signers to the pledge were obtained, and a one-day prayer meeting established.

A splendid meeting was held in the M. E. Church at Kittanning, on last Sunday, conducted by Captain Clancy, of Pittsburgh. Another meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church, that place, this evening. Our correspondent says: "Some of the boys have organized a pledge, and have secured signers to the same, called a time pledge, good for thirty, sixty or ninety days, as the case may be, but many of the time pledge signers have signed the Murphy pledge."

Another interesting Murphy temperance meeting was held at Sandy Creek on Monday night last. Captain Shanafelt conducted the meeting, and addressed the audience at some length. Upwards of 350 are now enrolled. Another meeting will be held on next Friday night.

NOTES.

After Mr. Murphy's return from the West he has promised to visit Washington, Pa., for a day at least. It is thought by the *Reporter* that he will make the visit on or about the 5th of March.

Capt. Shanafelt, Messrs. Bernard, Riddick, Wade, Dalzell, Jackson, and W. C. Connelly, of this city, start next Monday to open a series of temperance meetings at Leetonia, New Lisbon and other towns in Ohio. They expect to be gone some time.

HOW IT ENDED.

Result of the Municipal Elections Yesterday.

Col. Samuel Kilgore Chosen for Treasurer, Mr. W. C. McCarthy for Controller, and Mr. Robert Liddell for Mayor

—The Interest Manifested Last Night—

Full Returns.

The returns given below show that the election in this city yesterday resulted in the choice of Wm. C. McCarthy, Independent, for controller, against E. M. Snodgrass, Republican, and present incumbent; Samuel Kilgore, for Treasurer, against R. B. Brown, of similar political faith, and Sylvester Cosgrave, Democrat; Robert Liddell, Democrat, for Mayor, against Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, Republican. It is hardly worth while to refer to the widespread interest that was taken in the election, as it has been an all absorbing topic ever since the conventions of yesterday a week ago. The polls were surrounded all day by the friends and workers of the various candidates, who exerted all their influence to bring out a full vote which, it will be seen, they in a large measure accomplished. By nine o'clock last night fifteen returns had been received to determine who had been elected, though it was not until after midnight, when the returns from nearly every district in the city had been received, that the respective majorities could be pretty closely calculated. The friends of Col. Kilgore, the successful aspirant for the Treasurership, congregated to the number of several hundred at that gentleman's headquarters at Lafayette Hall, where the votes in the different precincts were announced as fast as received. There was no formal organization. The meeting was of a more congratulatory character than otherwise. It became quite demonstrative over every return indicating the election of Mr. Kilgore. It was also noticeable that Mayor McCarthy and Controller Snodgrass had many friends in the crowd who cheered lustily at every announcement of majorities for them. Mr. Kilgore made his appearance before the assemblage dissolved and delivered a brief speech. He said that if elected, of which the audience assured him there was no doubt at all, he would administer the functions of the office of City Treasurer, not for his own personal gain or advancement, but for the best interests of the people. He was loudly applauded. Speeches were also made by Mr. David Kirk and Mr. John B. Kerr, both of whom congratulated the people upon the triumph of the day. Mr. Kirk was somewhat facetious in his remarks, and rehearsed, to the great delight of his hearers, the scenes that transpired just a week previous on the very spot on which he was speaking. He told of how they stormed the platform, and that he considered it one of the proudest acts of his life—an act upon which he would in the future look back with pride and pleasure. Both speakers were emphatic in denouncing those who termed Colonel Kilgore a boiler. That was the regular nominee of the party they claimed was shown by its action in electing him over two competitors.

About half-past ten o'clock the returns ceased to come in, and then the audience dispersed to their homes, the lights were burned out and the hilarity was at an end.

On the streets the scenes and incidents were the reproduction of those which distinguished previous elections. About the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street a large number of men congregated, discussed the returns, talked politics, and wisely said to each other, "I told you so."

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Unusual efforts were made to receive the returns in full as early as possible at the Mayor's office, the police force and the police telegraph wires being employed in getting and sending in the results. The small office back of the main office was crowded by half-past 8 o'clock, and continued to be so up to half-past 12 o'clock. The friends of the Mayor were out in full force, and after the adjournment at Lafayette Hall those of Kilgore's and Liddell's supporters came in also. Harry Mezgar occupied the seat at the desk and kept a table of the vote for Controller. By ten o'clock 46 precincts had been heard from, giving His Honor a majority of 1,854 over Col. Snodgrass. This placed beyond the possibility of a doubt the fact that he was elected. A half-hour later 53 districts had been heard from, and the majority found to be over 2,000. A moment or two after this had been announced, Mayor McCarthy had been in his private office entertaining a stream of friends who kept constantly flowing in and out, came out to the desk where Clerk Metzgar and the reporters were, and asked in his quiet so-fase as ascertained. On being told it, he remarked in his usual brusque manner, "I thought so. That agency enough for me." His friends present were exceeding jubilant, and were profuse and frequent in their congratulations. The Mayor himself took the matter very coolly, and appeared to be enjoying higher pleasures of life, and making it enjoyable for those about him. He was a host of social virtues and companionable, and loving a mirth, and to all his virtues, professional ard personal, he added the excellence of a generous disposition.

In March, 1874, he was called to the position of United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in which position he continued to exhibit those traits of character and that professional ability which had distinguished him as a lawyer in private station.

His retirement from position without reproach, leaving no official act that was not to his honor.

In his private life, his purity of character and his unfailing supply of super endowed him to his family to which he was devotedly attached, and cut down in his prime, in the midst of his usefulness, his loss is mourned by a large circle of friends.

The members of the bar, assembled to do honor to his memory, do now resolve:

That this minute be presented to the several courts of this county, and to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for this District, with a request that it be entered upon their minutes, and that a copy be transmitted to the members of his family. They do further resolve, that as a further mark of respect to his memory, the bar attend his funeral serv ces in a body.

Pending the adoption of the above the following named gentlemen, addressed the meeting, each paying a high tribute to the memory of the decease: General F. H. Sweitzer, Judge Sutler, Gen. Wm. Hamilton, Esq., C. W. Siagle, Esq., of Fairfield, Iowa, J. H. Baldwin, R. B. Carnahan, and C. Ammon, Esqs.

On motion of J. H. Miller, Esq., the meeting adjourned to assemble this morning at 10 o'clock to attend the funeral services in a body.

Pending the motion to adjourn the Chairman announced that a meeting of the members of the bar would be held Friday morning at 11 o'clock in room No. 1 of Court No. 2, to take action relative to the death of Judge Williams.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

On the opening of Court yesterday the Grand Jurors were sworn, and Hon. H. W. Williams, of Tioga county, appointed foreman.

True bills were found in the cases of Samuel Williams, of Allegheny, and Lafayette Bloom, of Clearfield county, for passing counterfeit coin.

The first case taken up was that of the United States vs. Samuel Williams, indicted for passing counterfeit silver coin. Verdict of guilty.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

Wm. H. Mechling, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On petition of bankrupt, presented with specifications of objections to discharge and exception to said specifications, order referring the same to Register Harper for examination and report as to the sufficiency thereof.

James Shields, bankrupt, Mercer county, and Ruel A. Wasson, bankrupts, Venango county. Petitions for discharge presented and order in each case for final examination before Register Rogers on the 19th prox.

Titusville Savings Bank, bankrupt. At his request, and on motion of his solicitors, the resignation of William C. Abbott as assignee is accepted, and Moses Johnson, of Franklin, appointed in his stead. The said Abbott was ordered to file with Register Rogers his account, for examination and report, within ten days from service of order.

At twelve o'clock the court was formally notified of the death of Hon. Henry W. Williams, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State, and out of respect to his memory the court was adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGE COLLIER.

The argument list was received in this court, but shortly after the hour of convening the death of Judge Williams was formally announced and court adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGE EWING.

Strous vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., previously reported, verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $2,727.50.

Walker vs. Anderson. Motion and reasons filed for a new trial *ex parte* defendant.

This Court being formally notified of the death of Hon. Henry W. Williams, adjourned out of respect to his memory.

Orphans Court.

JUDGE HAWKINS.

This Court was in session but a few moments yesterday morning, when it adjourned out of respect to the memory of Judge Williams.

Legal Notes.

THE commissioners will hear appeals on assessments from Pine and McCandless townships to-day.

THERE will be no more jury trials in Common Pleas No. 2 this week. The argument list will be taken up Friday morning.

Thomas Megraw, the Republican candidate for his leading opponent, Mr. John Swan, the Democratic candidat, is 422. This majority will be increased about twenty-five by the district yet to hear from. The total vote polled was 7,675. In 1874, when Mayor Phillips was elected, the total vote was 6,988, which shows that the election yesterday excited more interest and drew out more voters than the last Mayoralty election did. The members of Select Council elected so far as heard from, are as follows: Mr. J. P. Speer in the First ward, Mr. Geo. D. Riddle in the Second ward, Mr. James Lindsay in the Fifth ward, Mr. G. P. Wilhelm in the Eighth ward, and Mr. Ed. Phillips in the Ninth ward. Mr. Wm. Kreuzkamp was elected Alderman in the Twelfth ward. In the Fourth ward, Mr. H. H. Byram was elected to Select Council over James Gallery by nineteen majority. This contest was exceedingly warm, and it required the official vote to determine who was elected. There were no disturbances at any of the polls. Following are the returns:

WARDS.	DISTRICTS	Megraw.	Swan.	Bolster.	Ross.
1—1		114	46	7	12
	2	90	84	2	13
	3	140	93	4	7
2—1		80	88	1	17
	2	200	125	8	31
	3	179	120	11	34
	4	000	000	00	00
3—1		104	94	6	15
	2	173	91	3	19
	3	88	49	55	8
	4	58	59	157	9
	5	79	93	169	6
4—	3	109	95	3	1
	4	100	59	31	1
	5	102	96	3	7
	6	277	159	54	9
5—1		55	64	5	43
	2	109	102	13	69
	3	112	74	3	14
6—1		118	112	29	91
	2	71	91	27	84
	3	58	90	14	53
7—		58	189	216	7
	2	90	106	38	15
	3	35	54	4	4
8—		131	106	24	25
	2	23	40	3	3
	3	34	57	1	10
11—		72	109	74	36
12—		80	77	37	17
13—		88	165	77	5

AGGREGATES.

Megraw	3,180
Swan	2,758
Bolster	1,101
Ross	636

Megraw's majority over Swan..... 422

THE LATE DAVID REED, ESQ.

Meeting of the Members of the Bar of Allegheny County Relative to His Death—Report of the Committee.

Pursuant to announcement a meeting of the Bar of Allegheny county was held in room No. 1 Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to pay tribute to the memory of David Reed, Esq., deceased. The meeting was one of the largest of the kind that has been held for many years, fully nine-tenths of the members of the bar being present. On motion of J. H. Miller, Esq., on whose motion Hon. Thomas Ewing was called to the chair, the Judges of the several courts were elected Vice Presidents and Messrs. S. A. McClung and P. C. Knox, Esqs., were chosen Secretaries.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was known to all present to be to take action relative to the death of their late esteemed brother David Reed, Esq., and said it would now be in order to appoint a committee to prepare a minute expressive of the sense of the meeting.

R. B. Carnahan moved the appointment of the chair, and the chair appointed the following named gentlemen: Messrs. Carnahan, M. Acheson, D. T. Watson, Jacob H. Miller and John Dalzell, Esq.

The Committee then retired to the adjoining Court room to prepare their report and during the interim Samuel Palmer, Esq., addressed the meeting. He referred briefly to the early years of Mr. Reed's connection with the bar of Allegheny county, and spoke in the most flattering terms of his character, as a citizen, lawyer, father, husband and friend.

Pending his remarks the committee returned and through the chairman, Mr. Carnahan, presented the following minute which was unanimously adopted:

The bar of Allegheny county is again called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members taken from its circle by death.

Hon. David Reed, for 30 years, and up to the period of his decease, in active practice, died on Saturday evening, the 17th of February inst.

Born and educated in Washington, Pennsylvania, he exhibited in his college course, those qualities of mind and character, which afterwards gave him prominence in his chosen professional calling. Of quick, energetic habits, clear mind, and upright character, he was a faithful and diligent student, and during a long and successful career in the practice of his profession was extensively employed in the community in which he lived, and among his fellow members of the bar as a man of probity and reliability, and unquestioned integration. He was a remarkable example of intense devotion to the pursuit of his profession, not seeming to seek particularly the arduous contests of forensic display, but applying himself modestly, with prudence and diligence in the quieter walks of the law. He was a successful lawyer, serving his day and generation with credit to himself and with advantage to others, and leaves behind him a reputation without stain or blemish. He was a man of refined tastes, and of liberal education, enjoying the higher pleasures of life, and making it enjoyable for those about him. He was a man of social virtues and companionable, and loving a mirth, and to all his virtues, professional personal, he added the excellence of a generous disposition.

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MAYOR.	Liddell.	Humphreys.	Kilgore.	Brown.	Cosgrave.	McCarthy.	Snodgrass.
1st ward, 1	9	178	2	29	164	16	163
2	47	145	20	48	126	69	117
3	46	37	5	69	51	122	22
2d ward, 1	73	59	48	45	19	69	43
2	114	97	90	49	39	62	86
3	100	111	12	145	50	110	96
3d ward, 1	58	56	30	72	11	64	50
2	98	110	39	83	31	74	81
4th ward, 1	83	51	24	63	33	67	69
2	61	109	21	68	80	67	69
3	87	77	20	77	37	77	49
5th ward, 1	45	168	30	56	67	60	92
2	66	73	58	73	108	53	134
3	81	141	4	122	96	100	112
6th ward, 1	121	177	27	119	152	107	183
2	125	102	29	109	66	125	132
3	181	125	47	193	63	154	144
4	91	95	31	151	39	97	99
7th ward, 1	119	95	30	132	52	131	77
2	140	65	38	135	37	117	68
3	99	135	11	99	45	104	64
8th ward, 1	88	91	31	70	74	40	120
2	110	39	14	102	27	52	58
3	136	67	8	148	27	115	68
4	122	44	33	114	23	91	74
9th ward, 1	89	83	13	122	50	93	100
2	104	154	15	126	122	103	150
3	84	111	11	53	103	31	128
10th ward, 1	114	157	11	89	157	51	161
2	90	154	11	128	110	112	135
3	74	153	3	88	114	64	137
11th ward, 1	99	116	16	116	111	71	111
2	115	47	33	128	29	93	69
3	94	57	17	89	19	45	46
12th ward, 1	88	84	15	25	82	46	85
2	109	89	9	145	41	103	89
3	109	80	20	129	46	91	80
4	94	75	22	85	61	90	74
13th ward, 1	133	122	4	173	73	144	109
2	21	33	6	42	10	44	6
3	112	42	40	92	21	110	43
4	69	71	5	79	57	55	81
14th ward, 1	2	5	15	85	5	54	66
2	45	25	20	40	9	44	26
3	59	72	19	69	52	67	67
15th ward, 1	130	85	65	93	53	127	84
2	104	124	80	31	113	102	123
3	88	96	23	67	31	85	87
16th ward, 1	81	111	2	72	88	91	73
2	86	51	52	38	91	73	128
3	91	91	45	75	55	74	114
17th ward, 1	75	243	17	188	114	57	258
2	95	83	36	92	50	78	100
3	95	95	28	87	63	4	92
18th ward, 1	29	238	25	80	157	36	201
2	75	96	8	50	50	39	81
3	102	128	54	81	88	104	113
4	133	153	61	84	83	48	127
5	60	125	26	71	81	52	131
19th ward, 1	94	96	47	66	79	100	98
2	80	106	110	106	78	38	15
20th ward, 1	113	78	19	97	76	88	80
2	95	101	24	91	73	101	69
21st ward, 1	144	72	25	171	25	170	109
2	128	75	11	164	28	98	100
22d ward, 1	60	81	21	59	59	43	93
2	86	190	21	69	185	70	193
23d ward, 1	80	49	10	44	69	56	56
2	72	72	28	64	58	72	128
24th ward, 1	58	150	4	105	138	100	146
2	84	65	10	81	56	83	64

AGGREGATES.	Mayor.	Treas'r.	Contr.
Liddell	9,394		
Humphreys	8,209		
Liddell's majority	1,185		
Treasurer.			
Kilgore		8,515	
Cosgrave		6,140	
Brown		2,297	
Kilgore's majority over Brown		6,218	
" " " Cosg ave.		2,375	
" " " both		78	
Controller.			
McCarthy			9,039
Snodgrass			7,520
McCarthy's majority			1,519

The Contest in Allegheny—Thomas Megraw Elected Mayor by Over Four Hundred Majority—Councilmen Chosen.

The fight for Mayor in Allegheny yesterday was quite spirited. Large crowds were in attendance at all the polls, and general interest in the election was manifested by the people on the streets. After the polls had closed those who felt an interest in the result gathered in the Common Council chamber, where the returns were announced as fast as received. Below is given the full Mayoralty vote from every precinct in the city except the fourth district of the Second ward. It will be observed that the majority of Mr.

BREVETIES.

····The contract for the Pittsburgh, Castle Shannon & Washington narrow gauge railroad will be let in about a month.

····The Allegheny Car and Transportation Company, at Swissvale, now employ over one hundred hands, and have plenty of work.

····The Alleghany Valley Railroad station and the residence of Mr. N. Sawyer, opposite Sharpsburg, were broken into on Monday night, but nothing was stolen.

····The Committee of Councils appointed to audit the accounts of Gus Braun, Secretary of the Board of Poor Guardians, has completed its labors, and found everything correct.

····John Bradley, of Port Homer, near Steubenville, was so shocked by news of an accident which befel his son James last Saturday at Hanlin station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, that he died on Monday morning.

····The alarm of fire about five o'clock last evening was caused by a slight blaze in the third story of the house No. 60 Market street. The flames were put out before the arrival of the engines.

····The building at the corner of Center avenue and Grove street is being fitted up as a Club House, or Holly-tree Inn by the branch of the Young Men's Temperance Union of the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards.

····The work at the Negley Run pumping works is progressing more favorably. Three new cylinders have been put in place, and workmen are engaged in fitting together the sections of one of the large fly wheels.

····The *American Manufacturer* notes the success of a light equipped railroad, five miles in length, between Sandersville and Tennille, Georgia, the motive power for which is one of Porter, Bell & Co.'s light locomotives.

····We are indebted to John Harper, Esq., for a copy of the annual report of the Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for 1876. The main features of the report were printed at the time of the holding of the annual meeting.

····We have received from the publisher F. W. Helmick, Cincinnati, Ohio, "Angels Met Him at the Gate," a tribute to the memory of P. P. Bliss, words by A. W. French and music by C. M. Currier. The title page bears a large size photograph of Mr. Bliss.

····Some of the papers, but not this one, recent y published a statement to the effect that Thomas Dowden had applied to the Allegheny Poor Board for relief. The truth of the allegation is denied, and the denier says that Mr. Dowden has never been in destitute circumstances.

····R. W. Baldwin has taken the shops formerly occupied by the American Axle Works for the purpose of increasing the manufacture of carbon bronze. The demand for this material is steadily increasing as the manufacturers adopt improvements for journal bearings and anti-friction metal or strength and durability.

····Peter Shuster, a German occupying a room in the house of Mr. Andrew Laug, at the head of the Mount Oliver Incline, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the abdomen with a shot gun. He was in destitute circumstances, which is the only reason for his rash act known. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. He was unmarried, and was fifty years of age.

····There were 56 deaths in the city last week, from the following causes: Measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; small-pox, 1; cancer of liver, 1; phthisic pulmonalis, 4; tabes mesenterica, 2; dropsy, 1; apoplexy, 1; infantine convulsions, 5; spinal disease, 1; valve disease of heart, 1; asthma, 1; bronchial catarrh, 5; pneumonia, 4; congestion of lungs, 1; teething, 1; cholera infantum, 1; hemorrhage, 1; obstructions of the intestines, 1; diarrhea, 1; Bright's disease, 2; puerperal convulsions, 1; gangrene, 1; premature birth, 2; old age, 1; debility, 1; strychnine, 1; alcohol, 1; legal homicide, 1; unknown, 1. White, 49; colored, 5; total, 54. Married, 10; single, 40; widows, 3; widowers, 1.

····After this week collections will be made from the following letter boxes in Allegheny, on Monday mornings, between five and six o'clock: Corner Arch street and Rebecca street, Corry avenue and Rebecca street, Lacock and Federal streets, on Federal street, at Fort Wayne depot, Park way and Federal street, Irwin avenue and Federal street, North avenue and Federal street, on Federal street, opposite Sampson, Hemlock and Sandusky streets, Poplar street and North avenue, Jane street and North avenue, Ohio street and Cedar avenue, Ohio street and Middle avenue, Ohio street and Madison avenue, Ohio and Chestnut streets, Main and Chestnut streets, Maine street and Moul's alley, Maine and Pine streets, Webster street and North avenue, at 35 Monterey street, Sherman avenue and Ohio street, Jane and Western avenues, Bidwell street and Western avenue, Bidwell street and Pennsylvania avenue, Franklin and Sedgwick streets, Park avenue and Sedgwick street, Sedgwick street and Washington avenue, Manhattan street and Washington avenue.

PERSONAL.

····Mrs. Mary Byron Reese left yesterday for Lawton, Ohio, to engage in the temperance work.

····Maj. A. M. Brown has been confined to his room for several days in consequence of indisposition superinduced by over work.

····W. C. Slagle, Esq., of Fairfield, Iowa, brother of Capt. F. Slagle, Esq., is in the city on a brief visit to friends and relatives here.

····Dr. Spencer, the Eminent Dentist, returns this afternoon from Philadelphia, where he has been sojourning for a week, and can be found again at his post 354 Penn avenue.

····Mr. Robert Liddell has been, ever since his nomination for Mayor, so ill as to prevent him taking an active part in the canvass. He has inflammation of the bowels, which is most dangerous.

····Rev. G. H. Humphrey, of the South Side, has written a pamphlet entitled "Hell and Damnation," in which he asserts that there is a hell, and upholds the doctrine of everlasting punishment.

····Miss Mary Maloney, of this city, graduated in music yesterday at the Ursaline Convent. She was presented